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FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

ENGLISH LEGISLATION.



It cannot be said to have been either neglectful or supine upon the subject of Ireland. In common with other journals, we have borne our share of toil and expenditure over the "great fact" of the O'Connell State Prosecution; we have stated and advocated the redress of real grievances, and a conciliation of the wounded spirits of the people; nor have we hesitated to recommend immediate legislation upon the subject in the Imperial Parliament. But, giving to the Sister Isle her fair portion

of our anxieties for the public welfare, we are really unwilling to accord her more, and to sacrifice the imminent and paramount interests of Great Britain to a sort of catching mania for purely Irish agitation. It is against this that we would fain guard Parliament, the Government, and the country. The nation's time must not be all-absorbed by disturbed and irritated Ireland. Her one eternal wail must not drown all the wrongs and sorrows that have grown up upon the English soil—her voice of lamentation must not be suffered to silence every other, as it does.

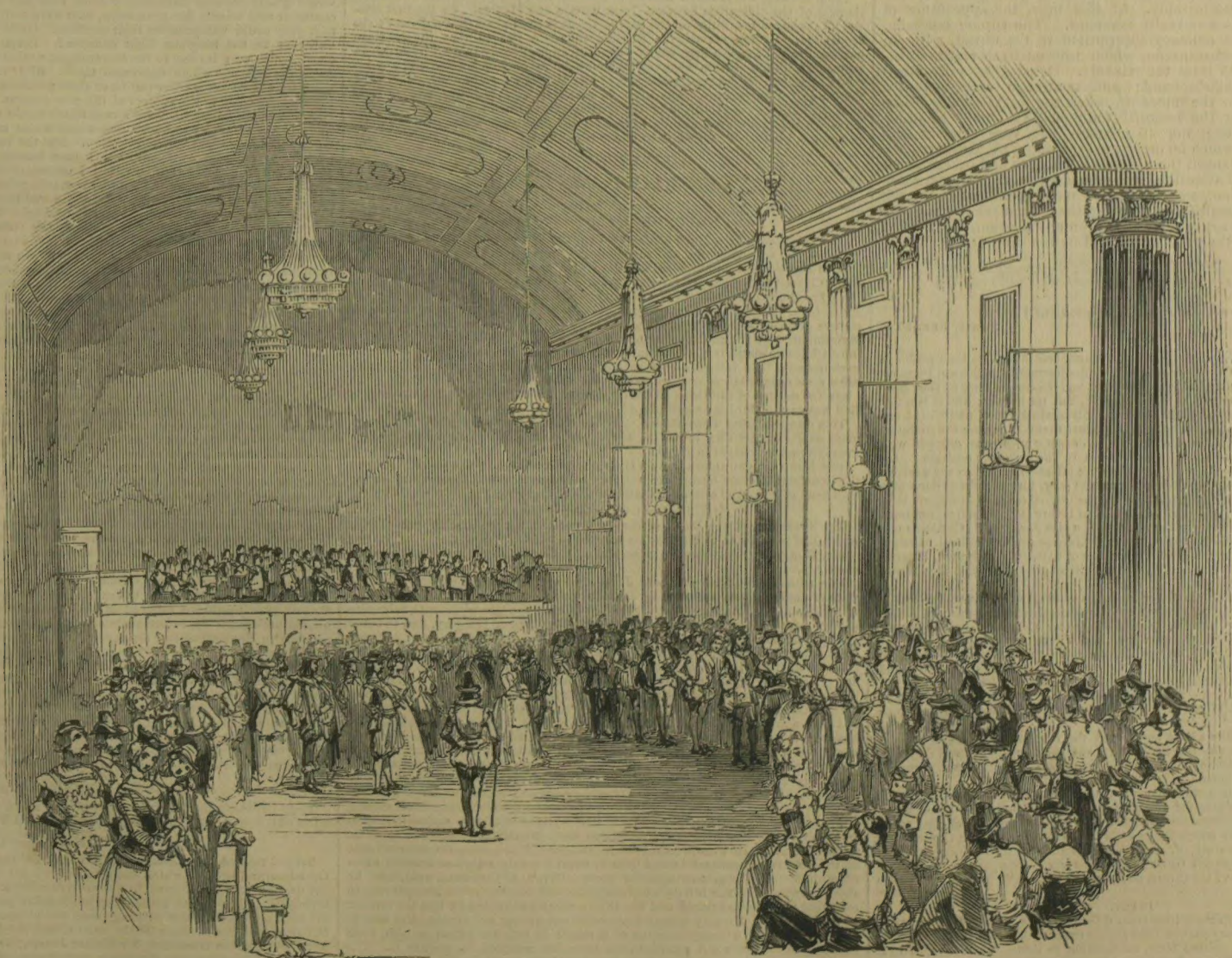
The great O'Connell must not convert Parliament into a whirlpool that shall completely engulf John Bull. He declares that he wants the Irish for Ireland; he may have more, he may have the English for Ireland, so far as sympathy, goodwill, and even good legislation are concerned; but he must not have the English for Ireland alone. We want the English for the English, too. In plain words, we do hope that the whole time of the British Legislature, during a session which ought to be in all senses momentous and advantageous to the destinies of the country, will not be wasted upon fruitless, and therefore unnecessary, discussions upon Irish affairs. We do not object to the strong acts of a strong op-

position—they frequently goad governments into the performance of what is right, and shame them from the impropriety of what is wrong; but we wish to see such strong acts turned, whenever it is practicable, to the true purposes of legislation. If Government fail or refuse to propound wholesome measures for Ireland, or any other part of her Majesty's dominions, let the opposition take the duties of Government, though they do not wear its mantle—and propose, urge, discuss them of their own accord. But let not the mere principle of thwarting prevail. Let some tangible object beyond mere party cavil or triumph be held in view. Let the nation see that some good may result from the expenditure of the time of the Legislature, and do not force the conviction upon the country that it is merely passing away a session, and not passing acts of Parliament for the public advantage. Above all, do not fret the impatience, insult the grievances, and provoke the anger of the English people by motion after motion about Ireland, which is to impede the progress of legislation, keep alive the fever of agitation, and, after all, arrive at no practical result.

We have just had an immense dose of Irish debating—and at the very commencement of the session the surfeit is beginning to be felt. We do not find very strong fault with the recent discussion, because it seemed to spring naturally out of the great event of the State Trials; but we should have liked it much better had the motion upon which it was founded proposed any substantive good—had it been anything, in fact, but what it was—a peg upon which to hang the cap and cloak of party—a stalking-horse for declamation and debate. The motion can only be assimilated to the quality of usefulness in so far as it indicated the position of parties, and evoked the opinions of public men in something like a clear, earnest, and determinate form. In all other respects it has been productive of positive injury to the English public. It has delayed the progress of Parliament—postponed almost the commencement of public business—obstructed Government, and wasted hundreds of hours of valuable time. It has produced one or two indecorous and unseemly displays of feeling, and poured salt and vinegar into the smarting

wounds of Ireland, though certainly not with the intention of healing them so much as of aggravating the smart. We do hope that this profusion—spendthrift profusion—of oratory may cease to waste itself over the one eternal theme. We trust that O'Connell is not to make another motion, and Sharman Crawford another, and Smith O'Brien another, until "another and another still succeeds," merely to exhibit with what volubility time and genius may be wasted, and to prove by the nothingness in which it ends that Parliamentary discussion can be brought to resolve itself into practical farce. It is something too much to cover the passing history of England with the map of Ireland. We really should like to get a glimpse at our own affairs through our Legislature, as well as through our press; and we seriously suggest that it is beneath the dignity of the representatives of the English people to merge the interests of their constituencies in the interests of the Repealers of Ireland, without the excuse of propounding one single alternative for the benefit of the Sister Isle—or one single scheme whereby to legislate her prosperity. We last week emphatically called for Justice to Ireland—we now as emphatically ask for Justice to England.

See how much there is to do. Are our slaves to go unemancipated? Are our poor to live ever undressed? Are the factories to weave evermore with the thread of tyranny, and from the loom of crime? Are our mines to echo till the crack of doom with the wailing lamentations of oppression and despair? Are the officers of our coroners to resolve themselves into a perpetual commission of inquiry into the cases of paupers who have been ground or starved to death? Are our workhouses to remain prisons till the end of time? Is the iron of the law still to enter into the human soul, and break the domestic loves and ties which Heaven has rivetted with such holy and affectionate links? Are our gaols to maintain their fearful discipline? Are we still, with solitary confinement and the curse of silence, to make maniacs of culprits, and to drive wretches mad? Are our criminal laws to be revised? or must we still punish men, who are presumed innocent, and before trial, as if a jury of their country had branded them with infamy and guilt? Is



THE GOTHICS' FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

our civil law to be cheapened? or must we still pay for justice—more than justice—true and beautiful as its worth? Is imprisonment for debt still to linger amongst us—one of the damning signs of an ancient barbarism? and are such men as Oastler to be its victims at the pleasure of implacability, until the spirit of pitying charity gets up and gives unto the Shylock his pound of flesh? Is no education to go forth among the people? Are the poorer classes to go without the lesson of instruction or the word of God? Are we not to have the mind legislated for as well as the body? There are oppressions among the labouring poor—among the working denizens of dense and groaning cities—are we to redress these? Is the poor sempstress—the pining workwoman to be relieved? In a word, is the whole cause of humanity to be undertaken by the British Legislature? If so, there are topics enough and to spare: we have only shadowed forth a few of them, and yet, perhaps, enough to indicate how much ought to be done before “the occupation of Parliament be gone”—enough to show that not for Ireland only must the voice of patriotism and the appeal for justice be raised, but that England has a large, a craving, and a comprehensive claim, and that, of those whom she has sent to represent her rights and wants in Parliament, “she expects every man to do his duty.” Now, then, let the English Government and representatives set about the business of English legislation.

THE GOTHICS' FANCY BALL.

It has been once written, and very often said, that whilst in the country if you have a leg of mutton for dinner, everybody is anxious to know whether you had caper-sauce with it, being as perfectly aware of the fact as yourself; yet in London you may have a deviled elephant for luncheon, without your next door neighbour knowing or caring anything about it. From this metropolitan ignorance of proximate occurrences, possibly the greater part of our readers are not aware of the existence of the “Gothics” Costume Ball, which took place on Monday evening last, at the Hanover-square Rooms. This annual *réunion*, which has now reached its ninth anniversary, is decidedly the most picturesque affair of its class that takes place in London; and although numbering three hundred visitors, yet, from the excellent arrangements of its ruling powers, and the stringent regulations for vouchers and introductions, it may almost be looked upon in the light of a large private party, chosen, for the most part, from the literary and professional circles of the metropolis. Every gentleman is required to appear in a fancy costume; the same rule is not enforced with regard to the ladies, who are left to dress according to their taste or inclination, but some fanciful attire is usually chosen.

By a capital regulation, introduced for the first time this year, all modern military and naval uniforms, professional robes, and hunting or club dresses, were declared inadmissible; and the result was that a superb *coup d'œil* was formed by the costumes of the parties assembled, at about eleven o'clock, when all the visitors had arrived. Those who remember the fancy balls of eight or ten years back, overdone with Greeks, Turks, and Swiss peasants, would have been struck with the immense improvement in the taste of the characters. There were very few dresses either of the gentlemen or ladies on Monday night which were not in themselves pictures; and many of them derived considerable additional interest from having made their first appearance at Her Majesty's *bal costumé*, in 1842.

Amongst these numerous beautiful and picturesque assumptions of character it is difficult to pick out many that were remarkably prominent for taste or effect. Perhaps, the most fanciful and elegant were those of a party of eight ladies and gentlemen, four of the former appearing as the Queens of Hearts, Spades, Clubs, and Diamonds, and their accompanying cavaliers as the Knaves of the respective suits. The “making-up” was perfect and splendid; considerably enhanced by the personal charms of the fair monarchs. With the gentlemen, the picturesque dresses of the *moyen âge* were in the ascendant—the dark velvet tunic, red trunks, and pointed shoes. An “Ivanhoe” in a purple doublet covered with gold crosses, and the motto “*Desdichado*” embroidered on the breast—a Templar in a costly suit of light mail, and a Pursuivant of the fifteenth century,—were amongst the best dresses of this class. The foreign costumes were all effective, and some remarkably characteristic: we may briefly particularize a Khoordish chief (very faithful), a Chinese, and one or two dresses of Central Europe. Several gorgeous court suits of the commencement of the eighteenth century, with the Sir Roger de Coverleys, &c., of bygone times, were capitally arranged; and one or two *Debardeurs*, Postillions, and other truly French dresses considerably enlivened the diversified groups. The ladies were chiefly attired in the piquant fashion of Watteau, although there were many in Plantagenet tunics trimmed with white fur; one of these, of pink velvet, was very becoming.

At one o'clock, the supper-rooms were thrown open, and excellent arrangements had been made, by which every guest was enabled to sit down comfortably. At this time, the appearance of the assembled visitors was really gorgeous. The supper consisted of every conventional delicacy appropriate to the repast, with an unlimited supply of champagne, which infused fresh spirit, if indeed it was needed, into the visitors. Dancing was resumed after supper, to Adams's band; and continued with unabated energy until seven in the morning, when the party finally broke up, the band playing the national anthem. It would be doing Mr. Corrie an injustice, not to mention the very efficient and courteous manner in which he performed the duties of Master of the Ceremonies; and arranged the different quadrilles and other dances with so much tact and attention, that no one was neglected or uncomfortable. In conclusion, we cannot but recommend our readers, if they are fortunate enough to know any of the committee who arrange the ball, to be present next year, and become a portion, as well as spectators, of one of the prettiest sights London can offer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, FEB. 20.

SPAIN.

The insurrection, since my last, had lost ground, and it is more than probable that ere long the whole of the coast along the Mediterranean will have been restored to order—but not tranquillity! Narvaes and Bravo, so long as they have the means to pay the army will have its support, but no longer; and it is a fact that the great mass of the people are decidedly against them, and will, I feel certain, at no distant period, loudly declare against them. They are the dictators of Spain, but their power is based on arbitrary, despotic measures, deluged with the blood of those who aided in raising them to their present position! Let England be on her guard—powerful intrigues are afloat—and unless the greatest caution be observed, Spain will become not the ally, but the dependent of a neighbouring power! I trust my warning will be attended to, and that, ere it be too late, such an imposing attitude be taken as to insure to Spain a free, national, and independent government—in one word, a *Spanish Ministry*! Christina and Narvaes—it is folly to say anything of the baby Queen—are determined to reign, *coute que coute*, reign, but not govern! Decrees of blood will be issued, honours and decorations prodigally lavished, but the political government of the country will be in the north of the Pyrenees.

Christina has left Paris. On Saturday last she slept at Chalons-sur-Saône, and the next morning she embarked on board a steam-boat for Lyons; at Montpellier she will receive the Spanish deputation, enter Catalonia by Perpignan, from there proceed by Figueras, Barcelona, and Valencia, to Madrid.

The disturbances at Malaga on the disarming of the National Guards had likely to have been very serious, but the energy of the military authorities, and the shooting of the ringleaders, soon restored order and tranquillity.

General Roncoli, with General Pardo, is blockading Alicante. On the 9th he had his headquarters at Villa-Franqueza; several of the insurgents had gone over to him.

The insurgents of Orcheula have abandoned the town and retired to Carthagena, which fortress was also blockaded. It was reported that Baron de Meer, convinced of the good feeling of the inhabitants of Barcelona, had sent two regiments to reinforce Roncoli.

The capital continues in a state of great agitation; daily persons of influence amongst the Liberals are arrested and placed in solitary confinement; 40 senators and 72 deputies have presented an address to the Queen, in which they state, “that faithful to the duty which they owe to the country and to the Crown, they would be wanting in that duty, if, under circumstances so serious, they did not hasten to offer to her Majesty's Government their cordial support and co-operation for the maintenance of the throne and the constitution.” Her Majesty made a suitable reply!

ITALY.

I have seen several private letters from different parts of Italy; the greatest tranquillity reigns in every part and the public roads are safe to travellers. The English nobility having quitted Nice, are flocking to Rome, where the carnival is most gay. Cardinal Bussy, Archbishop of Benevento, died at the beginning of the month, at his country seat, near to Rome. The Cardinal was born in July, 1755, at Viterby, and invested with the purple by Leo XII. in May, 1834.

GERMANY.

The different manufacturers of Prussia and those of all the states of the German Customs, are preparing for the public exhibition of National Industry, to be opened at Baden this summer. A great influx of strangers is expected in the Prussian capital for the occasion. The Prussian Government is seriously occupied with the different projects for railroads, presented to them by German speculators; consent has already been given for the formation of a line from Frankfurt-on-the-Oder to Posen. The line from Cologne to Bonn was opened to the public on the 13th. The gambling in railway shares has become so general that the Aulic Chamber of Vienna posted a notice on the Exchange prohibiting all transactions in public stock or shares not quoted in the official list sanctioned by the Government.

The *Manheim Journal* contains a letter from Constantinople, dated 24th of January, in which it is given as certain that the difference between Turkey and Persia had been settled through the influence of the English and Russian Commissioners. It was reported in a letter from Jassy, that the Boyars had come to an understanding, and were determined to force Prince Stourdza to abdicate, and that Russian agents were assisting them.

FRANCE.

The general subject of conversation in Paris is the formal possession taken, by the French Admiral, Dupetit-Thouars, of Otaheite, and deposing the Queen. The *Journal des Debats* gives a long correspondence from M. Eugene Gossé, containing most detailed particulars, in which the British missionary, Pritchard, is rather harshly treated. Most of our papers comment rather seriously on this affair.

(The details of the taking of Otaheite will be found elsewhere.) M. Schnell, the celebrated Swiss publicist, committed suicide on the 4th of February, by drowning himself in the Aar, near to Langenthal.

The Duke de Levis has arrived in Paris from Goritz.

A few days since in digging the canal near to Rheims, the workmen found a well-preserved medal of Julia, the mother of Alexander Severus. Julia was assassinated at the same time as her son, in A.D. 235.

General Pajol, on leaving the court ball, slipped and fractured his thigh. The General lies in a very precarious state.

Sunday we had the annual exhibition of the “Beuf Gras;” the Boulevards were well attended, but few masks. The ox is a fine animal, but too bony. To-day, being “Mardi-Gras,” the ox will be again paraded through the streets. Our post-office clerks take their holiday—close the office, and compel me to close my letter in haste.

We have nothing fresh in the musical world. P.S.—I have just learnt, but I cannot give you as certain, that M. Guizot intends disavowing the act of the taking possession of Otaheite.

PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lisbon by the Lady Mary Wood steamer, to the 13th inst. The 60th dragons, who had revolted at Torres Novas, had proceeded to Castello Branco, the chief town of the province of Lower Beira, about 80 miles from Lisbon, and had there gained over another detachment of the same regiment of dragons, 40 in number, and 400 men, with their officers, of the 12th Regiment of Infantry. The insurgents were therefore 500 strong, but the revolt was purely military, and from no part of the kingdom had the slightest echo arisen. The insurrection was then ten days in existence, and not a town or village in all Portugal had pronounced against the Government. The insurgents, in fact, were treated by the people every where with profound indifference.

Baron Leiria, with his column of all arms, had arrived at Abrantes, within a few leagues of Castello Branco, and troops were likewise marching against the insurgents from Estremoz and Chaves. A crisis must speedily ensue, and there seemed to be little doubt that the insurgents would in a few days be compelled to retreat across the Spanish frontier. Count Bomfim had failed in his attempt to produce insurrection in the garrison of Elvas.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to Dec. 21st from the Cape of Good Hope, and the 14th of that month from Graham's Town, contain nothing further respecting the Boers, but that the necessity of precautionary measures against them was well understood. This refers to those who were beyond the Orange river, and whose proceedings we noticed recently. The locusts had not disappeared, although in some districts they had been destroyed to a great extent.

AMERICA.

The royal mail-steamer *Britannia*, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening last, at half-past eight o'clock. She sailed from Boston on the 3rd instant, being detained by ice, which froze up the harbour and stopped the navigation. Great and creditable exertions were made by the inhabitants of Boston to get her clear of the ice, a meeting having been held, the Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. A passage had been cut through seven or eight miles of the frozen water, in order to afford her a passage, and at noon, on the 3rd, she was got into the canal thus formed, when she proceeded slowly down the harbour; amid strong gales, and in a heavy cross sea, she shaped her course towards Halifax. Having to contend against thick and tempestuous weather, she did not reach the last-named port till two o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th instant. She set out from Halifax at seven o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and had moderate weather during the greater part of her passage to England. She has made the run across the Atlantic in eleven days, and has brought over sixty-five passengers.

The intelligence from Washington is to the 30th ult. The President had not appointed a Secretary to the Navy, nor was he likely to do so till the Senate acted definitively in the Cabinet appointments before them.

The *New York Herald*, of the 31st ult., has the following as to the probable legislation in Congress on the tariff and the Oregon territory:—“The expected arrival of the new minister from England, and the opening negotiations at Washington, may have a tendency to postpone any defensive or warlike action upon the part of Congress. No doubt there will be plenty of hot and hasty speeches made by the western members, for the Oregon question seems to be a hook to hang all their electioneering clatrapings upon. The same may be said upon the question of the annexation of Texas. Of Post-office reform we can hardly tell what to expect or what to feel.”

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

From Mexico, the *Havana Diario*, of the 10th ult., has intelligence of the settlement of the difficulties between Great Britain and Mexico. By the first article, all projected hostilities on the part of Great Britain against Mexico are to be suspended. By the second, the English squadron was to visit the Mexican ports under the English flag, which was to be appropriately saluted by Mexican guns. Thirdly, a certain commercial house is to be indemnified for any injuries sustained by it through the acts of the Mexican Government. Fourthly, the English Government binds itself to recall its late Minister, and to send another, with the approbation of the Mexican Government, who should not be allowed to present his credentials until all the conditions above named should be complied with. The news from Texas is to the 10th ult.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the Witnesses' Indemnity Gaming Bill was read a second time, and the committee negatived.

Lord Brougham brought in a bill to give authority to the Committee of Privy Council to further extend the period assigned to a patent conferred on Lord Dundonald with regard to improvements in naval steam power, by the act of 1835. Lord Campbell suggested the propriety of embracing in the bill clauses granting a power to the Committee of Privy Council to divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. The Lord Chancellor objected to the project of mixing together in one bill two subjects so dissimilar as the law of patents and divorces *a vinculo matrimonii*. The bill was read a first time; Lord Brougham promising to draw up a special bill to deal with the question of divorces.

On the motion of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Metropolitan Improvements Bill was read a third time and passed.

To a question from Lord Roden, the Lord Chancellor replied that judgment would be given on Friday in the appeal before their lordships regarding Presbyterian marriages in Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor laid on the table an account of the fees received in the Court of Chancery during the last year, and congratulated the country on the beneficial effect of the alterations lately made in these fees.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker read the letter of Sir G. Burrell, acknowledging the thanks which had been voted to him for his services in the Chinese war.

Mr. Borthwick gave notice of several amendments to the Poor-laws Amendment Act.

The adjourned debate on Lord J. Russell's motion, to inquire into the state of Ireland, was resumed by Mr. HORSMAN, who complained of the spirit in which the Irish Attorney-General had conducted the late trials, with reference to the refusal of the list of witnesses, to the strike of the jury, and to other alleged vexations. It was said that these trials had quieted Ireland; but this quiet would cease if a foreign war should break out; and, if they persisted to trample on Ireland, they must trample to America and France.—Mr. S. HERBERT had hoped that Ireland was not to be again made a battle-field of party. For his own part, he was anxious for an improvement in the situation and position of the Roman Catholic clergy; for the clergy in countries where they were elevated but little above the people had not their due weight in the community. He, however, felt the difficulties of that subject, and feared that, in existing circumstances, it would be in vain for any Government to attempt to deal with it. But he had good hopes of the results to be produced from the proposed measures of license to endow the Roman Catholic Church, of extended education, and of adjustment between landlord and tenant—measures which, he trusted, would produce a more wholesome state of public opinion, and which were, at all events, an earnest of the sincerity with which the Government were endeavouring to establish civil equality between Protestants and Roman Catholics, in spirit as well as in form. He drew a happy omen, too, for Ireland, from the tolerant tone of the Protestant speakers in this debate, when the only religious acerbity exhibited had come from the opposite party.—Mr. J. O'CONNELL said, that he should employ the little liberty which might be left to him before his sentence in renewing with undiminished zeal the efforts which had earned for him the honour of a conviction. He only wished that, as he was young and strong, and able to bear punishment, a heavy measure of it might be inflicted rather on him, than on those whose years and constitutions were less adapted to endure it. The people had been deprived of all hope from the Government by the declaration of a Minister that concession had reached its limit; but their measures and meetings for redress had been conducted in the most peaceable manner. He could

not believe that the authors of the placard forbidding the assembly at Clontarf intended murder; but, if murder had been their object, they could not have taken more effectual means than that placard. He complained that, on the trials in Ireland, the traversers had been denied every indulgence which is usually granted to defendants in England. He would not accuse the jury of falsifying their oaths; no, he believed that their verdict was given in the fullest sincerity of bigotry. He had heard it reported that two members of the Irish Privy Council had recommended that no proclamation should be issued, but that when the meeting should have assembled, and excitement raised to its highest point, the troops should be brought up, the Riot Act read, and the multitude required instantly to disperse. If this report was untrue, it should be distinctly denied. The Government talked of new measures for Ireland. Would they propose an increase in the number of her representatives? Her population was a third of the whole people of the United Kingdom, and her taxation heavy; yet her share in the representation was not one-fifth. On the landlord and tenant question, it was indispensable that Government should take some strong measure, unless they desired to have, not merely a political outbreak, but an universal and maddening revolution. It was the interest of England, even in a fiscal point of view, to exert herself for the advancement of Irish prosperity. He would not use the language of menace, but was it well for them to have one-third of their whole people in a state of discontent? He called on the British Parliament and people to be just to Ireland; if they should persist further in injustice, let the consequences be on their heads.—Colonel VERNER bore testimony to the good conduct and forbearance of the Protestants in the north of Ireland, under circumstances of much irritation. He vindicated the strike of Roman Catholics from the jury, and made some references to facts within his own knowledge.—Captain LAYARD expressed his horror of the present state of society in Ireland, speaking from what he himself had witnessed when stationed with his regiment in that kingdom.—Mr. FREEMAN animadverted on the indecorum committed a few nights ago by that small republican party in the house who had cheered Mr. O'Connell on his entrance into it. The loudest among them all was Mr. Hume, who had, not long since, advised the Canadians to shake off the baneful domination of the mother country. He repeated and censured some of the language employed, and some of the acts done, by Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Sheil.—He condemned the attempts which the opposition were making to plunder the Protestant Church. The motion of the noble lord had weakened the Whigs; he had smashed both himself and his party.—Sir C. NAPIER thought the trials would do no good; but desired he might not be understood to be a Repealer. He contended that a provision should be given to the Roman Catholic clergy, and that their hierarchy should be permitted to take their titles; and cited an opinion of some Presbyterian old ladies, that the Protestant Establishment was not much better than the Roman Catholic Church.—Mr. MONTAGU GORE approved the vindication of the law's supremacy, and wished to see that vindication followed by a conciliatory policy.—Mr. J. O'BRIEN (Limerick) gave an historical sketch of “the Irish question” in very sonorous and measured language. The Repeal agitation, he said, originates not with the Irish people, but with you: it is the compulsory alternative which your policy has forced upon them. The dangers you apprehend from Repeal are nothing in comparison with the dangers already in being. He defended agitation, enumerated the various benefits which from time to time had been obtained by it, and took credit for Magna Charta as among the number. The Irish agitators had confederated, not conspired.—Mr. MILNES regretted that the noble mover had mixed up the comparatively insignificant details of the process in the late trials with the important subject of the general state of Ireland. He condemned the unseemly animadversions which had been made in this debate upon the conduct of one of the Irish judges. He asserted the necessity of maintaining the Established Church of Ireland; but attributed to English policy the evils of that country, and contended for the necessity of an endowment to the Roman Catholic clergy. Nay, he would not be frightened even at the notion of two or three clergymen with purple stockings sitting in the House of Lords. He recommended a return to relations of diplomacy with the Court of Rome. Meanwhile he warned the opposition to beware lest their violence should revive among the Protestant people the No Popery cry, or even the riots of Lord George Gordon; and besought the house to leave off harping upon past grievances, and legislate rationally for the present and the future.

Mr. MACAULAY said it formed a *primæ facie* case for a committee of inquiry that a great country, with so many natural advantages as Ireland, and with a population amounting to more than a fourth of the whole people of the empire, should at this day be governed, not by love, but by force. The original source of ill will was the conquest and tyranny of a race over a race. The reformation had prevented in Ireland that fusion of races which had taken place in England. Whatever the ideas had been associated in the minds of English Liberals with their country's greatness, the ideas of religious and civil liberty, and the names of King William and the Whigs, were associated in the minds of the Irish Catholics with their own degradation and oppression. He traced their sufferings through the period of the penal laws; and coming to the date of the French revolution, eulogised the policy of Mr. Pitt, who had sought to unite not merely the Crowns, but the hearts and affections of the people. Mr. Pitt had proposed to give franchise to the Irish people, and a high and honourable station to the clergy; and if that great plan had been fulfilled, the Irish union would at this day be as impregnable as the union with Scotland. At last emancipation was carried, but carried too late, and carried not voluntarily, but by inevitable necessity. Was it wonderful that a concession so made had induced no gratitude? The Minister of this day, who had once described himself under the type of a physician, had treated his patient, Ireland, with a series of irritants, which had exasperated her disease. The Melbourne Government had produced a tranquil feeling; and if that Government had possessed the same Parliamentary strength with the present Ministry, all evil might have subsided in the course of a generation. But the present Ministry, then in opposition, with a force powerful in numbers and in talents, selected the conciliatory policy of the late Lords-Lieutenant as the especial objects of their attack. Every term of contumely was thrown by their partisans upon the few Roman Catholics who were appointed to office, and, still worse, upon the whole body of that priesthood to whom the Roman Catholic people were so affectionately attached. They got up a registration bill to counteract the principle of the Reform act—a registration bill, from the spirit of which they were now about to depart, for no reason, except that they were now in office, with official responsibility; considering probably that they had no right to injure their country except when they were in opposition. They now said that they would gladly promote Catholics, if there were any Catholics qualified by their character and talents for promotion, who were not among their enemies; but that they could not promote their enemies. Quite true; but why were all the Catholics in the kingdom their enemies? Certainly not by reason of their creed, which ever leaned to the Government side in politics, where the Government was not one which oppressed them. After censuring the Irish Government for not having earlier put forth their proclamation against the meeting at Clontarf, he came to the subject of the prosecutions. To warrant such proceedings, it was not enough to have a case which would carry a verdict and a conviction; it was necessary to have a case which would carry a general feeling of the Government's wisdom and moderation. But the leader, who was the chief defendant in these prosecutions, was a man having an unexampled popularity among his countrymen, and exciting a universal interest throughout Europe. That man had suffered by the blunder respecting the lists, a clear wrong; for he had been deprived of the chance of an additional Roman Catholic juror, and consequently of an additional chance of an acquittal. The Government, no doubt, had made, technically, a good case about the strike of the Roman Catholics; but was it possible, without one Roman Catholic on the jury, to have a fair trial in this great conflict of religions and races? An alien has a jury, six of whom must be aliens. You call the Catholics aliens when it suits you; but the privileges of aliens you do not allow to them. It was said that the people of Ireland were now quiet. Yes, till the sentence, for fear of aggravating it against their leader; but from the time a prison should close upon him the difficulty would begin. Then his name would still remain, to stir up discontent; his presence would be wanted to allay it. A Registration Bill was promised; but it must destroy either the last remains of Irish representation, or the last remains of Ministerial consistency. One word as to the Irish Church. Lord Stanley had contended that the church must not be touched, because the Catholics, before their emancipation, disclaimed all intention of touching the church; but Lord Stanley himself had abolished slavery, although when the slave trade was first assailed, Mr. Wilberforce and all its other opponents used to declare that not slavery, but only the slave trade, ought to be abrogated. He trusted that Sir R. Peel would take a broader view—would inquire, not what had been said 40 years ago about the church, but whether the Irish church was now a good or a bad institution—whether or not it accomplished its ends—whether it was in reality the poor man's church—the means of comfort and of education to the people. The Solicitor-General addressed himself to the legal question of the state trials, and the proceedings on which they were founded. He ably described the formidable organization of the masses for seditious purposes, and then asked could such a state of things exist in any country called civilised in which there was any vestige of Government? He then passed to the assertions made on the other side, that Government would not dare to carry into effect the sentence that would be passed on Mr. O'Connell, and assured them that it would, and that no man would be allowed to violate the law with impunity. He then quoted precedents for indictments of a similar nature, which had been framed not only in England of late times, but in the time, and under the direction of the Whig Attorney-General Sir John, now Lord, Campbell. The hon. and learned Solicitor-General reviewed the whole proceedings of the state trials, and contended that they were conducted with the utmost impartiality and consideration for the due administration of justice in the case.—The debate was again adjourned.

On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, an instruction to the committee on railways, that they have power to consider of any arrangements advantageous to the public, with regard to existing railway companies, to which, in the opinion of the committee, Parliament might justly give its sanction, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their lordships sat only for a quarter of an hour, for the purpose of advancing a few bills a stage each, and then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Several motions were postponed in order that the house might proceed with the adjourned debate, which was resumed by Mr. HAWES, who complained of the determination expressed by the Government to maintain the Irish Church inviolate, and to govern Ireland by an English party. The other speakers on the same side during the evening were the O'Conor Don, Mr. E. Buller, Mr. Gisborne, and Sir Thomas Wilde, who closed the debate, and on the other side were Lord Claude Hamilton, Sir Walter James, Mr. Lascelles, and Mr. Stafford O'Brien. There was very little new matter introduced into these speeches, with the exception of that of Sir Thomas Wilde, who arraigned in severe and indignant terms the character and conduct of the prosecutions, and as the hon. and

learned member's legal eminence gives weight and authority to his opinions, we are obliged, in order to make room for a summary of his speech, to content ourselves with merely mentioning the names of the other speakers.

Sir T. WILDE said, that when a country with so many natural advantages as Ireland had been so long unhappy, it was but reasonable to inquire into the policy by which she had been governed? All courses had been tried but one—that of good faith and justice. The Union had been a union but in name; it had not given to Ireland that share in her own government which she was entitled to expect. Emancipation too had been but nominal. What Ireland was now, the Tory party had made her. In opposition they had been most active and vigorous to resist all that was proposed in favour of Ireland. The Whigs had been taunted with having done little for her; but that was because the strength of the Opposition prevented them. That Opposition then came in power; and it was not to be expected that such a party should feel an interest for a country whose welfare they had been so much accustomed to thwart. It was time, therefore, now to make the inquiry which this motion, a strictly constitutional one, proposed. It had been said that a civil war would be preferable to a repeal of the union; but how long would the English nation allow such a war to continue? Ireland demands a change in her Church Establishment; your answer is, "The union forbids it;" and to this she has a right to reply, "Then repeal that union." The leader who convened the repeal meetings uniformly declared his intentions to be peaceful. If you thought them otherwise, why did you not earlier prevent them? They ceased at once upon your proclamation. Was it that you were laying a trap for a political opponent? It was announced that the Clontarf meeting was to be the last. The Government said, "No, other meetings were expected." Then what could be said of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor, who at such a crisis remained absent from Ireland? However, after much deliberation about the effect of a slight change in the wording of Mr. O'Connell's hand-bill, they returned to Dublin; and then, having got a case for a conviction, they determined to prosecute what for nine months they had allowed to go on uninterrupted. A coercion bill might, in some cases, be defensible; but far greater was the evil of a strain like the present upon the common law of the land—a stretch which would be a precedent for tyrannical Ministers in all time to come. The form of the indictment on these prosecutions—for meeting to excite dissatisfaction and overawe the Legislature—had long existed; but it had been generally stigmatized in Westminster Hall. The law had been truly stated by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland—that it was a conspiracy to combine, either by lawful means for an unlawful object, or by unlawful means for a lawful object. Which of these offences was that of Mr. O'Connell? By this law, the opponents of the New Poor Law, or of the law of slavery, might just as well have been indicted. Undoubtedly, the language of Mr. O'Connell had been wholly unjustifiable; but it was untrue that his meetings had been of a nature to overawe the Legislature. It was not enough that the prosecution was illegal; there was hardly anything a bad minister could desire which he might not effect by the law. This jury had not sufficiently understood the distinction between the simultaneous act of men excited by the impulse of the moment, and the simultaneous act of men who have previously agreed to do it. Mr. O'Connell, he would firmly state, had had no fair trial. Now, it had been said in this debate that it was indecent for a lawyer to animadvert upon a judge's conduct. No doctrine could be less constitutional; the very first duty of this house was to watch the administration of justice; and why was a lawyer to be precluded from sharing in that duty? Was it because he might be supposed to know something about the matter? It was not Mr. O'Connell who had shaken the people's confidence in the administration of justice in Ireland. If they had unjustly prosecuted Mr. O'Connell, though he might be guilty of some things—if they had profaned the temple of justice—if they had sent him to a jury expressly to be convicted, they had done that which he was charged with doing, but with infinitely greater effect—they had destroyed the confidence of the Irish people in the administration of justice; the judge's charge had been deficient in what belonged to the duty of a judge, redundant in what belonged to the business of a counsel. Sir J. Graham had, with extraordinary boldness, claimed credit for having been actuated by a merciful feeling towards the traversers in taking a special rather than a common jury. Why, the Government *durst* not take a common jury, because, though their right of challenge to such a jury would have been unlimited, yet it was a right which they would not have ventured upon exercising to any considerable extent, unless where there was some objection which they could openly assign against the individual juror; but the special jury they could strike in secret. Sir T. Wilde then went, with much detail of evidence, into the circumstances which occurred in the preparation of the jury lists. He alleged them to be frauds, and he cared not whether the Government were a party to those frauds; they took the benefit of them. He knew, all Westminster-hall knew, how the English Attorney-General would have behaved in such a case; for in the hands of the English Attorney-General the law and the Government were respected by all. The effect was, that 27 Catholics were omitted from the special jury list, and the Government having got that list almost clear of Catholics, resolved to keep it so. The Irish Attorney-General had grossly mistaken his duty. Let it not be said that the Government thought this matter unimportant; they thought the importance of it so great, that they were fain to purchase it even at the price of dishonour. Mr. O'Connell's acquittal by a fair jury would have done more good in Ireland than his conviction under circumstances like these. Such a conviction Mr. O'Connell was entitled to treat as illegal, and therefore a nullity. This was said to be a party motion; and in one sense it was so; it was the motion of the party which had always interested itself for Ireland; but it was not a motion intended to shake the official tenure of the Government. He hoped, however, that this debate would have the effect of drawing from Sir R. Peel an explicit statement of his future Irish policy. Mr. SHAW gave an explanation of what had happened in the Recorder's office respecting the jury lists; and positively denied that there was any omission of more than the 24 names which he had accounted for on a preceding night. Sir T. WILDE made a counter-explanation. The debate was then adjourned, at half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Several Railway and other private bills were brought in and advanced a stage.

On the motion of Mr. C. POWELL, the correspondence which led to the dismissal of Mr. Powell, by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, from the Commission of the Peace in Limerick, was ordered.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice of a clause to be introduced into the Poor Law Amendment Bill, forbidding the separation of children under seven years of age from their mothers.

The County Coroners Bill was read a second time, after some opposition to the privilege proposed to be allowed to the Coroner.

On the motion for going into committee on the Horse-racing Penalties Suspension Bill, Mr. BRIGHT, on the part of Mr. Christie, moved that it be an instruction to the committee to extend the provisions of the bill to all proceedings of common informers under the authority of any penal statute. The motion having been negatived the house went into committee on the bill.

The adjourned debate on the state of Ireland was resumed (at a quarter past nine) by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland, who entered into a luminous statement of the proceedings connected with the late trial in Dublin, and of the various steps taken by the defendants for the mere purpose of delay. For the manner in which, in the discharge of his public duty, he had endeavoured to meet those vexatious attempts at delay, he felt fully confident he should receive an honourable acquittal from a British public. The hon. and learned gentleman then applied himself particularly to the imputations thrown out against him by Sir Thomas Wilde. It had been contended that he (Mr. Smith) ought to have consented to quash the jury list; but he was bound to remember that there were other causes to be tried besides that of "The Queen v. O'Connell," and had the jury list been quashed, such a step would have affected every cause tried by special jury in 1844. Besides, he certainly felt unwilling to set aside a list that contained the names of 185 Roman Catholics, to return to the list of 1843, on which only 25 Catholics had been placed. (Loud cheers.) The only other alternative would have been to postpone the trial till 1845, and, in the state in which Ireland then was, he did not think he could have been justified if he had consented to postpone the trial for a twelvemonth. With respect to the charge of having struck the names of eleven Catholics from the list, the hon. and learned gentleman showed that nine of them were not only members of the Repeal Association, but had all of them taken an active part in the repeal agitation. Mr. Smith defended himself effectually against the charge of having acted with harshness towards the traversers during the trial, and also vindicated himself and the Government against the charge of having postponed the proceedings, in order "to lay a trap" for Mr. O'Connell. How could this be said, when in the Queen's Speech, in August, warning was given that the Government would not tolerate a continuance in Ireland of the agitation that was then going on? The charge of having "strained the law" in the indictment, the hon. and learned gentleman answered, by showing that the count of the indictment most objected to had been copied from a similar indictment preferred by the late Government in the case of Frost, &c. After referring to several other points on which he thought he had been unfairly reflected on, the hon. and learned gentleman said he felt it his duty to defend the character of an absent individual, the Lord Chief Justice, who had been made the object of most ungenerous imputations. That distinguished individual distinctly stated that he was agreed with all the other judges as to the law which he laid down in his charge, and the charge must therefore be taken as the unanimous charge of the Court. There were some points on which he would not enter, because the proceedings could not yet be said to have terminated. There was one point, however, on which he felt bound to say a few words. Under the pressure of what he felt to be a personal insult, he took a step which he deeply regretted; he felt that he had acted with impropriety, and he was ready to take the entire blame of it on himself. He should not have alluded to the matter if it had not been made the subject of discussion in that house, and if he was not unwilling to have it supposed that he was not ready to acknowledge an error of which he felt he had been guilty. (Loud cheers.)

The debate was then adjourned, for the seventh time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, in answer to a question from Lord Brougham, the Earl of ABERDEEN (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) stated his belief that the account which appeared in the newspapers of the occupation of Tahiti by the French was perfectly correct, but he was unable at the present time to give the house any satisfactory explanation of the occurrence, which he deeply regretted.—Lord BROUGHAM also deplored the event, and thought it unworthy of a great military nation like France to boast of such a triumph over the

defenceless children of the South Sea Islands. (Hear, hear.) The matter then dropped.

LORD MONTAGUE moved for certain returns connected with the deanery of Dromore, in Ireland, which were not objected to by Earl Ripon, on the part of the Government, but as the character of the gentleman who had been appointed to the dignity of dean had been in some degree attacked by Lord Montague for political violence, the Marquis of WESTMEATH started up, and one of those scenes took place, which it is observed are becoming unusually frequent in the upper house, and are more remarkable for the bitter personalities which they convey, than for that sober dignity which should characterize the proceedings of the upper branch of the Legislature. The noble marquis was understood to say that the noble lord opposite was the last person who should object to a sinecure appointment, especially that under discussion, as it was less objectionable than the patent office bestowed on Spring Rice, who retired with a peerage and a pension. LORD MONTAGUE in reply said he would treat the attack made on him by the noble marquis, which had occurred, not for the first time, with the greatest unconcern, not to make use of a more harsh or more parliamentary phrase. The Duke of RICHMOND good-naturedly interfered, and said that this species of personal attack was calculated to lower the dignity of the house in the eyes of the public. The Marquis of WESTMEATH, at the suggestion of the noble duke, then made a sort of apology for transgressing the bounds of parliamentary propriety, and there the matter dropped.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

Several petitions were presented for leave to obtain private bills.

Sir G. GREY said he had a question to put to the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel), which was of considerable importance. It had been reported for a day or two past that the French Admiral, off the island of Tahiti, had taken possession of it in the name of France. He had already alluded to the question; and since he had done so, the subject had assumed a very painful aspect, and had no doubt attracted the notice of her Majesty's Government. Full and apparently most authentic accounts had now appeared in the public papers, stating that the French protectorate had terminated, that the island had been taken possession of by the French stationed off there, and that the native Queen had been forcibly deposed. He wished to ask the right hon. baronet, if the Government had received any information on this subject, and if so, whether he could, consistently with his sense of duty, put the house in possession of that information? (Hear, hear.)—Sir R. PEEL felt obliged for the private intimation given to him by the right hon. baronet, of his intention to put this question. When the question was put to him the other night, accounts appeared the next day, stating the facts now adduced by the right hon. baronet. Since that period a vessel had arrived—probably the same vessel which brought the early information alluded to—bringing full despatches from the British authorities in the island of Tahiti to the Government at home. He believed the accounts were received. He believed that the French Admiral in those seas had taken possession of Tahiti, and that the native Queen had been deposed. (Hear, hear.) All he could at present say upon the subject was, that he greatly lamented what had taken place. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from every part of the house.) He had no reason at the present to believe that what had taken place was with the previous sanction or under instructions sent out by the French Government. (Hear.) But the Government had put itself into communication with France upon the subject, and, under all the circumstances of the case, he thought it better to say no more at that moment, and he doubted not the house would approve this course. He would take the first opportunity, when he could speak with propriety, to give to the house every information upon the subject which he might be able to do. (Hear, hear.)

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. M. O'CONNELL, who, it is hardly necessary to say, supported the motion, as did several other gentlemen on that side of the house. The principal speakers on the other side were Mr. Gregory, Mr. Hamilton, and Sir Howard Douglas. The great speech of the evening, however, was that of Mr. Sheil, who spoke for nearly three hours in reply to the speech of the Irish Attorney-General on the previous night; but the late hour at which he concluded (half-past twelve o'clock), and want of space, prevents us from doing more than merely noticing it in our present edition. The debate was further adjourned until Friday night.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

LORD WHARFCLIFFE brought in a bill to simplify the transfer of real property.

The Bishop of EXETER brought forward his motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the spiritual instruction and religious worship of the inmates of workhouses in Ireland.—LORD WHARFCLIFFE thought the best way to effect the object which the right rev. prelate had in view would be by inserting a clause on the subject in the Poor-law Amendment Bill.—After considerable discussion the motion was negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

In answer to a question from Mr. WALLACE, SIR GEORGE GREY said that the new postage papers would be ready, in a few days, to be sold at the same price as the postage envelopes, 14d. each sheet.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Sir F. POLLOCK) then resumed the debate on the state of Ireland, and defended the course that had been pursued by the Crown in the late prosecutions.—MR. ROEBUCK next addressed the house in a strain somewhat similar to that adopted by the member for Worcester (Sir T. Wilde), and denounced the proceedings of the law officers of the crown as partial and unfair.—MR. O'CONNELL next addressed the house, and commenced by assuring it that he would say nothing whatever of himself, and that he rose merely to inquire how it was intended to govern Ireland in future. He protested in the name of the people of Ireland against the prosecutions, both on account of their nature and the mode in which they had been carried on, and after a long and effective speech, concluded by stating that the time had arrived when they should place Catholics and Protestants on a perfect equality. Sir R. PEEL followed, and in a speech of great brilliancy, defended the prosecutions and the course adopted by the Crown. We are, of course, unable to make room for even a summary of these speeches.

LORD J. RUSSELL replied, and the house divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	225
Against it	324
Majority	—99

Great cheering from the Ministerial benches.

The house adjourned at four o'clock.

STATE OF IRELAND.—LORDS' PROTEST.

Dissentient.—Because the military occupation of one-third of the United Kingdom, avowedly on the ground of the general discontent of the people, is a state of things which calls for the immediate attention of that Parliament to which are entrusted the interests of the whole United Kingdom.

Because those discontents are not confined to that portion of the Irish people who advocate the repeal of the union, nor even to our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects alone. The grievances of this country are felt strongly and stated distinctly by some—the highest in rank and most influential in position—of the residents in Ireland of all religious persuasions.

Because the attempt to govern a country possessing the framework of free institutions through the exclusive influence of a small minority never did and never can succeed.

Because no satisfactory explanation has been given of the vacillation and subsequent rashness shown by the Government in dealing with the present agitation in Ireland.

Because the recent legal proceedings have been conducted in a manner to deprive them of that weight in public opinion which belongs to the due administration of justice.

Because the measures announced by her Majesty's Government, even if admitted to be in the right direction, are utterly inadequate to meet the wants of the Irish people.

Because, under the system pursued during the first four years of her Majesty's reign, the value of property in Ireland had increased, in consequence of the tranquillity produced by confidence in the impartial administration of the laws. Since then, Ireland has become the chief difficulty of the Executive, and for this reason, that those who, as legislators, had previously impeded the full extension of equal laws, have since, in the conduct of the Government, neglected to secure to that people the practical enjoyment of equal rights.

NORMANBY.
CLARENDON.
CAMPELL.
MONTAGUE (of Brandon), for second, third, and sixth reasons.
DINORREN.
COLBORNE.
FORTESCUE.
AUCKLAND.
LANSDOWNE, for second, third, and sixth reasons.
LILFORD, for second, third, and sixth reasons.
FOLEY.
CAMOTS.
SUFFIELD.
BEAUMONT, for sixth reason.
RADNOR, for sixth reason.
SCARBOROUGH.
TETNAM, for first and sixth reasons.
VIVIAN, for second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth reasons.
YARBOROUGH.

WINDSOR MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASES.—The military steeple chases at Windsor, which will come off over an excellent line of country, selected by the stewards, in the immediate vicinity of the town, has been fixed to take place on Easter Tuesday, the 9th of April, and the following day. The stewards are Viscount Seaham (1st Life Guards), Lord Glamis (Grenadier Guards), and Albert Ricardo, Esq., of Tivney-park. There will be five races during the two days; and even at this early period upwards of forty entries have been announced.

THE CHOREMUSICON.—"Fine by degrees and beautifully less" is not the motto chosen by the inventors of this ingenious and effective instrument—it is rather "*vires acquirit eundo*," for the more it is heard the more it delights, and gains new strength the farther it goes. Mr. Moss's performances upon this "capacious instrument, yet small," are in the highest degree to be applauded.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Judicial Committee of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council sat on Tuesday. The Lords present were—Lord Campbell, the Judge of the Prerogative Court, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Mr. Pemberton Leigh gave judgment on the part of their lordships on an appeal from the island of Jersey, "*Lebreton v. Rania*," reversing the judgment of the court below, and giving judgment for the plaintiff, with damages.

An appeal from the Prerogative Court of York, "*John Bell, Thomas Stubbs Walker, and Thomas Maynell, executors of Peter Consett, Esq., deceased, while living residuary legatees named in the will of Warcop Consett, Esq., the party in the cause deceased, v. Mary Raisbeck, wife of Leonard Raisbeck, and niece of Warcop Consett, Esq.*," was heard.

Sir Herbert Jenner Fust gave judgment on the part of their lordships in favour of the appellant, reversing the sentence appealed against, and directing the allegations to be reformed.

The court then rose.

The Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council sat again on Wednesday.

The Solicitor-General was heard in reply on an appeal from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, "*The Right Hon. John Wilson Croker v. the Most Hon. Richard Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford, and others*."—At the conclusion of the appeal, Lord Brougham stated that it was an important case, and their lordships would take time for considering their judgment.

An appeal from the Prerogative Court, "*Holt v. Genge*," came on for rehearing.—Mr. Wigram, Queen's Counsel, was heard for the appellant, and Dr. Addams for the respondent.—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment, on the part of their lordships, affirming the sentence of the court below, but allowing the costs out of the estate.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Before Lord Abinger.)

Several common-jury causes were disposed of on Tuesday, the greater part of which was occupied in an action by the proprietor of a cab against the contractor for a sewer near Trafalgar-square, to recover compensation for the loss of a horse, occasioned by the alleged neglect of the workmen in not permitting proper barriers and lights. As might be expected in such a case, there was a great deal of hard and contradictory swearing, but ultimately the jury found a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, with £35 damages, the value of the horse, which died in consequence of the injuries received from its fall into the sewer in question.

COURT OF REVIEW.

IN RE VAN SANDAU.

In consequence of some matter recently written and published by Mr. Van Sandau, an attorney, reflecting on this Court, and which has been deemed so libellous as to have induced the learned Judge to issue an order of committal for contempt of Court against Mr. Van Sandau, he subsequently presented a petition for the discharge of such order, and appeared in person to support it. Mr. Van Sandau expressed much regret and contrition for the libel on this Court, but on the learned Judge intimating that Messrs. Turner and Hensman, solicitors, had been included in the libel, to them some apology was due. Mr. Van Sandau declined to accede to this suggestion, became warm and violent, and reiterated the libels both as regards the Court and the solicitors, upon which the Court dismissed the petition, leaving the order of committal in full force.

In the Sheriffs' Court, on Tuesday, an action was brought by Mr. Bruton, the comic song writer, to recover £12 10s., as damages, for permission given to the defendant, Mr. Wild, to play a certain farce called "*Bathing*," at the Olympic, and which ran for thirty-six nights. The defence set up was, that plaintiff wished the piece to be performed merely to give his name publicity as a dramatic author. Verdict for the defendant.

In the Secondaries' Court, on the same day, an action was brought by a person named Broadfoot against Mr. Batty, of Astley's Amphitheatre, to recover £20 for fourteen weeks' salary as private secretary, in which capacity he represented himself to have acted without pay. He subsequently appeared as an actor, and was for some time tolerably successful; but on the last occasion of his appearance he was so badly received that Mr. Batty refused to allow him again to appear. One of the witnesses stated that plaintiff had said what he did prior to the opening of the theatre was in expectation of getting an engagement, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LANCASTER, FEB. 19.

The assizes for the northern division of the county commenced here this morning. Their lordships sat for the despatch of business at ten o'clock, Mr. Justice Colman presiding on the Crown side, and Mr. Baron Rolfe on the civil. The labour of the learned Baron came very soon to a close; but two causes had been entered for trial. This concluded the civil business of the Lancaster Assizes, the court having been engaged therein about twenty minutes. On the crown side there are twenty-three prisoners for trial. The greater number, however, stand charged with petty theft, of a class more usually disposed of at sessions.

Matthew Warden, aged 16, and Thomas Sowerbutts, aged 19, were convicted of a highway robbery from the person of William Mason. His lordship sentenced Warden, who had previously been convicted more than once, to be transported for fifteen years, and Sowerbutts to be imprisoned for six calendar months.

(Before Mr. Justice Colman.)

Edward Greenhalgh, a lad of the age of fifteen years, was indicted for that he in the month of November last, at Burnley, in this county, feloniously attempted to administer to one Margaret Bury a certain poison, with intent to murder the said Margaret Bury. Mr. Brandt conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Jame the defence. It appeared that the prisoner was connected with a regiment of foot, and was stationed at Burnley. He had been with the regiment from his infancy, and was servant to Major Kenyon. The prosecutrix is a young woman who lived with the major as his mistress, and the only motive assigned as an inducement to the offence was, that he had misbehaved himself in some particular, the nature of which did not appear, and she threatened to tell his master of him. Mr. James addressed the jury for the prisoner, and contended that there was no adequate motive assigned for this heavy charge, and that all the circumstances of the case might be accounted for on the ground of mistake. The learned judge summed up the case, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

John Jolly was indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling house of Thomas Norris, at Wrightington, in this county, and stealing sundry articles therefrom. Mr. Brandt addressed the jury, and contended that the proof of identity was not sufficiently made out; and also called two witnesses who gave the prisoner an excellent character. The jury found him "Guilty," recommending him to mercy, on the ground of his good character. On being called on to say why he should not receive judgment, he said faintly, "I am innocent." Sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years. This case closed the assizes.

DEPOSITION OF QUEEN POMARE BY THE FRENCH.

Intelligence has just been received of the deposition of Queen Pomare, and the seizure and confiscation of her entire territory, the Society Islands, by the French Admiral Dupetit Thouars, in the name and for the benefit of the King of the French.

The details of this new French conquest are contained in a long letter from M. Eugene Gosse, dated from the "Roads of Papeiti, Nov. 9, 1843, on board of the Uranie," which arrived there on the 4th of the above month, the same day as the frigate Danae, and three days before the frigate Reine Blanche. Next day an order was issued by the French Vice-Admiral in command of the station of the Pacific Ocean, informing the officers and crews of vessels in the roads of Papeiti, that the Queen Pomare, refusing to recognise the treaty concluded on Sept. 9, 1842, and ratified by Louis Philippe, he (the Vice-Admiral) declared Queen Pomare to have ceased to reign over the Society Islands, and took possession of the islands in the name of the King of the French.

It appears that the treaty of November 9, only awaited the signature of Louis Philippe to complete it. Mr. Pritchard, missionary, and merchant, and Consul of the British Government, did not interfere with the negotiations, and he even disavowed the acts of his representative. It seems, however, that the Queen of Tahiti had exceeded the powers which the Methodist merchant had left her in his absence. In fact, Mr. Pritchard was in London when the treaty was concluded. But even his long acquaintance with the country, and his observations, as a journal of New Holland seriously said, "of French manoeuvres among the South Sea Islands," inspired him with fears for the independence of Tahiti; and he communicated them to Lord Aberdeen and to his colleagues. The English Cabinet did not, however, pay much attention to the representation of Mr. Pritchard; and it limited itself to sending as a mark of kindness to the Otaheitan Government a carriage for Pomare, and a coat of red cloth for her husband. Mr. Pritchard arrived with these presents at Sydney, and there learned that during his absence the Queen placed herself under the protection of the French Government. Mr. Pritchard then obtained a large sum of money from the Governor of New Holland, and with it purchased additional presents, with which he embarked in the *Vindictive*; and, having arrived at Tahiti, it did not take much time, nor many efforts, to persuade the Queen, like a bold child, to return to her duty. The sight of a carriage, and of some rage, not to speak of a formidable battery of cannon, were enough to turn her head. Thus, in a few days, the French flag was taken down from the Queen's palace and replaced by the British standard; the English commander also landed his guns, and placing them in battery, so as to command the entrance of the roads. This horrible demonstration against a friendly flag was, however, soon abandoned; but the letter adds, that "Commodore Nicholas, nevertheless, remained two months in the roads, not losing any occasion of treating with derision the French protectorate, and of annoying the provisional government left by Admiral Dupetit Thouars." Meanwhile, no ship of war with the French flag appeared to



BAY

oppose his insulting extravagance, until Admiral Thomas, commander-in-chief on the English station in the South Sea, ordered the *Vindictive* away, and replaced her by the *Dublin*, which frigate has remained a peaceful spectator of what was going on, and never neglecting the courtesy due to our officers.

The French now considered it urgent to settle on a definitive basis their rela-

before Papaiti with the three frigates. The French considered this demonstration necessary, as the Society Islanders had been persuaded that France had but one large man-of-war, and that it was always the same vessel which called there at different times, painted in a different manner to prevent recognition.

The Admiral then endeavoured to persuade the Queen to admit the treaty she had signed and ratified, and to rehoist the flag of the French; he, however, failed in his object, and, accordingly, on Sunday, Nov. 5, the Admiral dethroned Pomare, and declared that, next morning, the three French frigates, *Uranie*, *Danae*, and *Reine Blanche*, would land their men, and the tri-coloured flag would be immediately hoisted in the Queen's palace, and preparations were made to salute the national colours at day-break.

In the night, the orders were changed, and a delay till noon was granted. At that hour, says the letter:—"The quarter decks of all the vessels in the roadstead, including that of the English frigate, were crowded with officers; all their telescopes were directed towards the Queen's Palace, and men were posted in the tops on the look out. The hour past; the flag of Pomare was still waving; Pomare—the blind, the obstinate Pomare—refused to yield to our demands. 200 artillery and marines were landed, with 300 or 400 sailors, and surrounded the Queen's house, in which everything was silent—the flag of Pomare was removed; M. Aubigny, the Governor of Tahiti, exclaimed, 'Officers, soldiers, and sailors, and you inhabitants of these islands, to whom we bring justice and peace, in the name of the King our august master, I take possession of this country. We shall all be content to die for the defence of the glorious tricoloured flag. Hoist the flag.' This order was executed amidst the rolling of the drums, and cries of 'Vive le Roi.' Queen Pomare has ceased to reign, and we now stand on French soil."

"The flag of the English Consulate was immediately struck. A large number of natives had assembled before the residence of Mr. Pritchard, who was haranguing them with great vehemence; his exhortations did not, however, appear to have much success. In the evening the town had resumed its usual tranquillity; the men smoked their cigars with the same carelessness, and the women grinned and showed their white teeth, as though they had not in the morning been present at a revolution."

"The Governor-General was installed on the 8th, and proclaimed the Council of the Government, which was composed of M. D'Aubigny, captain of the corvette, Lieut. Clon, and M. Morrenhout, ex-Consul of France."

"Papaiti is declared a free port; no anchorage dues will be claimed, nor any custom-house duties: pilot dues will alone be demanded."

We annex a view of the scene of the above event, and a portrait of the deposed Queen Pomare. Papaiti Bay lies towards the north-western extremity of Tahiti, the largest of the Society Islands, and estimated to be in surface equal to the county of Bedford. This anchorage is now most frequented by European vessels. Queen Pomare has a country establishment at Papawa, in the neighbourhood. According to Sir Edward Belcher's account, her South Pacific Majesty appears to have been for some time much harassed by threats of vengeance from various nations, besides having "a great scamp" of a husband, who, in a fit of intoxication, attempted to murder poor Pomare on the high road with a stone: the Queen, however, forgave the wretch."

Pomare is growing old for a Tahitian, being about 32, and very corpulent. She is very fond of her children; but is, at times, violent and passionate, especially in her arguments with the British Consul. She occasionally took tea with Sir Edward Belcher, who, by the way, states that she does not possess one single trace of the pretty girl he recollected as Aimalta in 1826.



QUEEN POMARE.

tions with the Society Islands; and for this purpose, the *Uranie* frigate arrived at the Marquesa Islands, bringing out the Governor of the French possessions in Oceania, and King's Commissioner to the Queen of Otaheite. She found in the roadstead of Taio-Hae the *Reine Blanche*, bearing the Admiral's flag, and the *Danae*. M. Dupetit Thouars and M. Brouat agreed to present themselves



EXPULSION OF THE LITHUANIAN JEWS.

It remains to be seen how the poor perplexed Pomare will act in her new dilemma. Her "protectorate," as the French style themselves, may have coveted her dominions from their contiguity to the Marquesa Islands, recently the scene of French conquest.

The ex-Queen is said to have retired to the English Consul's house. In the *Journal du Havre* of Saturday it is stated that the Commodore of the English frigate, on going on board the *Reine Blanche*, told Admiral Dupetit Thouars that he was about to receive Queen Pomare on board his ship, and to hoist the flag of Tahiti, and salute it with twenty-one guns. The Admiral replied to him in a firm tone, "You may take this woman on board, if you like, but take care not to hoist the flag of Tahiti; and, if you salute it with twenty-one guns, you will make yourself responsible for all the consequences that may result. You are now warned, and you will act as you may think proper." The flag was neither hoisted nor saluted.

The Society Islands are estimated to contain from 18,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, most of whom can read and write. Their moral conduct has become more regular, and their social condition much improved. They have acquired the knowledge of various useful arts, and profitable branches of commerce have been opened; whilst vessels of from 30 to 80 tons burden trade between the several islands.

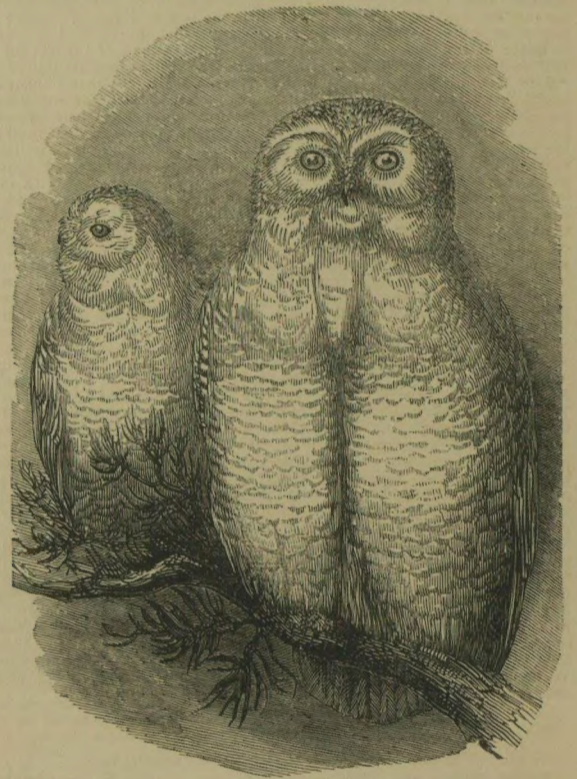
The subject of the French occupation of Tahiti was referred to in Parliament on Thursday evening in both houses; the above statements were allowed to be correct, and regretted by the Ministry.

A general view of Tahiti, with an account of the previous interference of the French, will be found in No. 47 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE SNOWY OWLS AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

A pair of these rare visitants from the "icy north," arrived in St. Katharine's Docks last week, on board the Montreal American Packet, and were purchased for the Surrey Gardens. The snowy owl (*urnia nyctea, Selby*) is one of the most remarkable species of the accipitine group of rapacious birds. It derives its name from the snowy whiteness of its plumage, which is only interrupted on the head and neck by a few minute dots of dull brown, and on the rest of the body by regular transverse crescent-shaped streaks of the same colour, but narrower and lighter on the under than on the upper surface. These streaks do not extend to the legs, which are covered down to the claws by long, thick, shaggy hair, like feathers. The whole of the plumage is extremely soft, close and thick, affording a most effectual protection against the severities of weather to which this bird is constantly exposed in the Arctic regions it inhabits.

From the diminished extent of the disks of feathers surrounding their eyes, the small size of their ears, and the absence of tufts on their heads, the aspect of these birds is void of that look of stupid



SNOWY OWLS, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

gravity with which we are familiar in the common owls, but possess more of the fire and spirit of a hawk, which they also resemble in the power and duration of their flight, and the mode of seizing their prey. They feed almost indiscriminately on birds, quadrupeds, fishes, and even carrion; and are stated by Hearne to be extremely troublesome to the hunter, whom they will follow for a whole day, perching on the highest trees, and skimming down, when a bird has been shot, with such rapidity as to carry off the prize before the sportsman can get within reach of it. "They are," he adds, "so great a hindrance to those employed on the hunting service, that the same premium is given for one of their heads as for that of a hawk."

The snowy owl is a native of the northern divisions of both continents; but in Europe is seldom met with further south than Sweden. It affects solitary, stony, and elevated districts, where its similarity in colour to that of the rocks, renders it difficult to be discovered, and the inequalities of surface afford it shelter from the rays of the sun; but on the approach of twilight it may be seen perching on the exposed eminences. The specimens at the Gardens were caught at Hudson's Bay. Although at present in immature plumage, they are apparently full grown; the female, which is rather larger than the male, measuring two feet in length, and more than five in the expanse of the wings. They exhibit, in confinement, somewhat of their natural characteristics, not appearing to be at all incommenced by the open light of day, but constantly advance towards the front of their cage, staring abroad with their great, bright, orange eyes, at all that is passing, and seeming to be gratified at the admiration they excite.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN LITHUANIA.

Intelligence has lately been received of the very startling extent to which the persecution of the Jews of Lithuania is now being carried by order of the Government of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas. "With him," exclaims the *Courrier Universel*, "persecution is a means of government, and the transportation *en masse* of 30,000 families is a simple measure of administration. According to an ukase carried into execution about the 18th of January, the entire Jewish population of 150,000 souls has been transported from their residence in Lithuania to within twelve leagues of the frontier, and delivered over to the brutality of the police during the rigours of a northern winter, without distinction of age, sex, or condition! Thus willed the Salomaneas or the Nebuchadnezzar of St. Petersburg. This atrocity is the result of the association of two despoticisms, of two barbarisms—Imperial despotism and the despotism of the protective system—Russian barbarity and prohibitive barbarity. The Jewish population is suspected of devoting itself to smuggling; and instead of punishing the guilty, the Czar found it more convenient to chastise the whole body of Israelites. It is not only against the Jews of Lithuania that this system has been enforced by Russia; the same measure is applied to all the Jews in the neighbourhood of the Emperor's dominions. The Israelites of Moldavia, over which province Russia already reigns, have been compelled to expatriate themselves. We need not remark how much such an act savours of insanity. The Emperor Nicholas, when he displays such severity, is merely a custom-house officer in a rage. Such is the result of the omnipotence of the tariff, of the prohibition under the crown, and of the protective system enforced by the Autocrat."

Thus, at a moderate estimate, 150,000 persons of both sexes, and of all ages and conditions, are at this moment, in the midst of all the rigours of a Lithuanian winter, expelled their houses, and forced to seek a resting-place in strange countries, and not merely among strangers, but among people predisposed to view them as outcasts, and objects for extortion, persecution, and violence. Our engraving represents a family on their distressing route from a frontier town.

Lithuania will be recollected as a large tract of country, which now forms some important provinces of the Russian empire, but which once constituted an independent and powerful state, until it was united to Poland by the accession of its reigning dynasty to the throne of that country.

With reference to the above outrage upon humanity, the writer of a letter from Warsaw, published in the *Times*, thus appeals for intervention:—"Sacrificing a great principle in order to protect a suffering race, Europe interfered between the Greeks and their butchers. Here is a case for intervention not less urgent. Will the Christian Powers of Europe remain silent and inactive in the presence of such horrors?"

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—VII.—VIII.

THE EARL OF RODEN.

The name of Lord Roden is pretty well known by the debates in the Upper House, where he is not an unfrequent speaker; but almost as much, perhaps, from its having been one of those which has been "hitched into rhyme," by Thomas Moore, in several of his



THE EARL OF RODEN.

brilliant little squibs, in admiring the cleverness of which, we almost regret that time should have deprived them of so much of their interest. He was, and is, the head, the chief, and the champion, of the most ultra of the Conservative, or rather we should say of the Orange party in Ireland. As a matter of course, he always speaks of O'Connell in terms of the strongest denunciation.

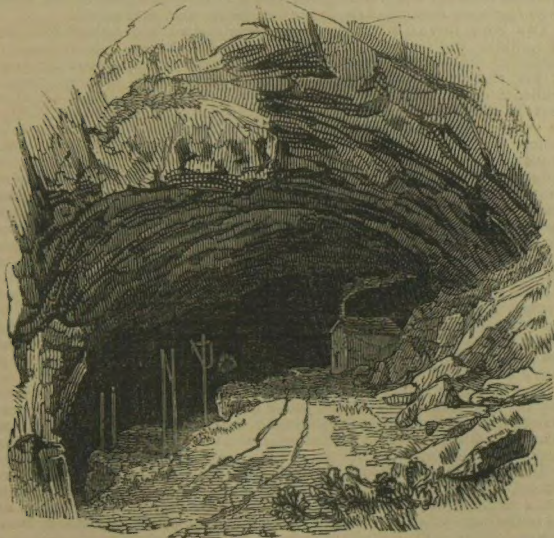
It was Lord Roden who, towards the end of last session, urged the Government to arm the Protestants of the north, for the purpose of checking the agitation then prevailing. The Government very wisely refused to do any such thing; it would in fact have been almost literally a letting slip the dogs of war, and bloodshed would have ensued not to be contemplated by any Christian without horror. All extremes are dangerous, but the extreme measure proposed by the noble earl was the most dangerous that could well be conceived. The noble earl is the third possessor of the title, which was created in 1771. He is an Irish peer, sitting as Baron Clanbrassil. He has never held any political office in England, but enjoys a pension of £2700 a year, as compensation for the abolished office of Auditor-General in Ireland. Notwithstanding his strong political predilections, Lord Roden is regarded in private life as a most estimable man, and as a landlord has very few equals in Ireland, being greatly beloved by his tenantry of all persuasions, towards whom he invariably acts with the most kind indulgence.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE PEAK CAVERN.

Few of the natural curiosities of our country are so celebrated as this magnificent limestone cavern, now generally known as Peak's Hole, or the Devil's Cave; at about ten minutes walk from the inn at Castleton, in Derbyshire. It is situated at the extremity of a deep and narrow rocky chasm, in which Castleton stands, where craggy projections hide it from the traveller until he approaches pretty near. The entrance is a tolerably regular arch, about forty feet high, and above one hundred wide, extending in length nearly three hundred feet. This part is inhabited by persons engaged in making twine and pack-thread; the shrill cry of the cordwinders, and the busy hum of their numerous twisting wheels, strike the ear with a hollow and supernatural sound, as if the interior of the cavern were peopled. Here, too, they have built a rude cottage, on which the sun never shone and the rain never fell.

At the end of this natural vestibule the arch contracts, and the visitor is compelled to stoop until he emerges into a spacious vault, called "the Bell-house," having been previously provided with candles, and a Bengal light is used with effect for all parties who will pay the extra charge of one shilling. A second contraction, where the rock closes almost down upon the surface of a stream of water which occupies the passage, conducts to a third cavern, said to be 200 feet wide, and in some parts 120 feet high. To this the visitor passes by lying down in the bottom of a rude boat. "It is said that Byron felt the liveliest emotions when crossing this dark pool with the object of his first love, Miss Chaworth." (Adam's Guide.) He next reaches a series of cavernous chambers, at the extremity of the farthest of which the rocks close down upon the stream of water, so as to preclude all access to other caverns supposed to lie beyond.



PEAK CAVERN.

The entire length of the cavern is 750 yards, and its depth from the surface of the mountain 207 yards. An intelligent foreigner has described the approach to the entrance as forcibly reminding him of the rock of the "Fontaine de Vaucluse."

NEW DEPOT OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, PATERNOSTER-RROW.

The premises for the use of this excellent Institution having been, for many years, in so dilapidated a state as annually to require large sums to be expended in repairs, the committee at length resolved upon the erection of a more commodious structure. Accordingly, the City authorities consented to take a surrender of the existing leases of the site, and to grant a new lease for the term of 61 years, at a considerably reduced rent, on condition that the premises should be rebuilt on a plan satisfactory to the City surveyor.

Tenders for the new premises were received from nine respectable builders, and the lowest offer was taken, being £9537. In addition to this sum, there will be a considerable expenditure in completing the premises for business purposes, so that the total outlay will

The family name is Jocelyn, and the eldest son of the noble lord, Viscount Jocelyn, is in the House of Commons, as member for Lyme Regis; he is one of the handsomest and most intelligent of the youthful members of that assembly; he is well known as the author of a well-written work called "Six Months in China," containing the observations made by him as military secretary to the Chinese expedition. The Earl of Roden spoke in the Irish debate in the House of Lords, but did not take so decided a part as might have been expected. Probably he is somewhat more satisfied with the "something" that has been done, and does not disapprove of the Dublin verdict. The principal point in his speech was an assertion that the state of Ireland might be in a great measure attributed to the "wholesale discharge" of prisoners from the gaols by Lord Normanby—an imputation that the noble lord has frequently answered. The noble earl is fifty-five years of age.

MR. SERGEANT MURPHY, M.P.

In presenting the public with the corporal lineaments of Sergeant Murphy, we fondly calculate on gratifying the whole body, rank and file, of our readers. Few among the rising men of our day, whether of Young England or *la jeune Irlande*, have secured such general acceptance among those whose approval is worth possessing—none has laid more broad and deep foundations for a superstructure of future eminence. Time will evolve many things; and we shall surely look again at this portrait with some interest when another *Lustrum* or *Olympiad* shall have passed away.

Though born (1807) in the diocese of Cork, his father was "a man of Ross." The south of Ireland never knew a more benevolent old gentleman; his public charities were princely; his secret almsgiving incredible; and if the tears shed by the poor over his sepulchre (where it still casts its evening shadow on the western outlet of the city) were to be garnered up, as of old, their own homely jars must have been put in requisition, not slender "lachrymatories." Old Dr. Geoffrey Keating, in his Irish history, notices the family "scutcheon, with its motto, "*Fortis et Hospitalis*;" energy and hospitality formed in truth the badge of their whole tribe in the city of Cork; and yet not more so, perhaps, than is recorded of the famous Fugger family in Nuremberg, or the Genoese family of Spinola, which surname, in old Italian, signified a *corkscrew*, as Murphy is modern della-cruscan for potatoe.

These good folks, probably without having read a remarkable passage in Bacon* (no fool in his generation) acted on it instinctively, and sent their gifted youth to *Clongowes-wood*, county Kildare, a sylvan solitude then devoted to serious study. Many were the *babes* in that wood besides the stripling O'Connells, with *Valentine* Blakes, and *Orson* O'Gormans, not omitting two sons of Thunder (boanerges of a Dublin brewer), and scions innumerable of the *ould* aristocracy, but not one of them at his egress compelled the recognition of ripe scholarship from the neighbouring Trin. Col. Dub. (*egressus sylvæ vicinæ coegit*, hem,) to the extent of "Frank" Murphy. He obtained the classical gold medal in the year 1829. Much of his collegiate success was no doubt attributable to his Gamaliel, the Rev. Charles Boyton; we oft heard that accomplished man predict the upward career of his pupil.

The brilliant collegian became of course a candidate for the honours and emoluments attendant on forensic distinction, and after a sedulous course of reading, little suspected by all who met him in the gayest haunts of men, nor knew how he redeemed such apparent frivolity by nights of study, he was called to the English bar in 1833. In selecting his sphere of action, the northern circuit, circumstances have stamped his choice as judicious. His legal abilities and dexterous promptitude were quickly appreciated by the men of the north. He was leader of the Liverpool Sessions from the year 1836 until he was made a sergeant in the year 1842.

He sat subsequently on the bench at York, and we marvelled much at the grave dignity of his deportment—calm, instructive, mild, and impressive; for we had known him in his convivial hours, the very Sheridan of the board. There is a notion prevalent, even in quarters where we would expect more sagacity, that none but dull-dogs make good functionaries. To uphold this doctrine, the dunces of the earth are in a per-

* *Consule scholas jesuitarum: nihil his melius.*—*De Dignit. Scient. Lib. vii.*

manent conspiracy against the wits: their oldest device was to give an owl, for emblem, to the Goddess of Wisdom—an arrangement which has taken place, doubtless, *invitâ Minervâ*. But an appeal lies to the experience of mankind, whenever high talent has its fair opportunity for the result we back the Sergeant.



MR. SERGEANT MURPHY.

The above portrait is a good likeness of the learned subject of our memoir, and the only one we believe ever published; but his bust, executed by Jones, is allowed to be the artist's *chef d'œuvre*.

Sergeant Murphy was returned to Parliament for his native city in 1841, by a combined feeling among the townsmen, of respect for his revered father, and just pride in their gifted fellow-citizen. A more able representative they cannot have, if their object be to secure weight to their wishes in the Imperial Legislature, where he is heard with growing favour by all parties, convinced of his thorough independence. His style of eloquence is remarkably terse, flowing, and pellucid—with the flash of the gem, its solidity too—his address manly—his manner curiously happy in selection—he now and then is found alluding to those refined studies, the charm of youth, as the solace of busy manhood. We know not what share he had in the *Protean* writings of his schoolfellow M., some years ago, but we have been favoured with a late ballad in his praise by some poet among his constituents, who does not overlook his courtship of the muse, *ex. gr.* :—

Though a lawyer 'cute, or
An expert disputer,
Yet he's still a suitor
Of sweet PORCIE.
And oft this sergeant
Walks with that "vargint"
All along the margint
Of the river LEE!



NEW DEPOT OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY PATERNOSTER-ROW.

exceed £12,000. To meet this expenditure the committee have set apart a portion of the funds derived from the sales of the society's works, which amounted, in November last, to about £5000; being anxious that the society's income should continue to be wholly devoted to its gratuitous operations at home and in foreign lands. A portion of the balance remains to be raised.

The new premises are a handsome architectural pile. The front, next Paternoster-row, extending about 120 feet, is divided by recesses into a centre and two wings. The eastern wing, which was formerly built over, is now left open to the passage communicating between St. Paul's Churchyard and Paternoster-row.

Each of the centre and wing compartments, as well as the eastern front, next Cannon-alley, presents on the principal or ground story, a facade of Italian architecture, with four Ionic columns raised on pedestals (the columns at the angles being coupled), the general character of which is taken from the examples in the college of the Vatican, at Rome; with appropriate entablatures, and block cornices executed in Portland stone.

The stylobate continued the whole length of the building; the intervals between the centre and wing compartments being pierced for the windows, giving light to the basement story, with openings of a segmental form. The parts recessed on the ground story have windows with semicircular heads, and archivolts, with a key-stone in the centre of each; and the piers between the same have moulded bases and impostas. Above the entablature, and extending the whole length of the building, is a balustrade, which receives the windows of the first story. The centre of the building is relieved in a striking manner by a Venetian window, entirely executed of Portland stone in two stories, each having columns and appropriate entablatures; the lower one of the Ionian, and the upper one of the Doric order, surmounted by a circular pediment, of a segment form.

The distinctness of the wings at each extremity is also denoted by a Venetian window, with plain architraves and cornices.

The recesses between the centre and side compartments have windows with segment heads in each story; the centre and wing buildings are denoted by rustic quoins stones at the angles, and the upper part of the building is finished with a bold block cornice, surmounted with a stone balustrade and pediment in the centre.

The works have been executed under the superintendence of Mr. Young, of King-street, Cheapside, for many years the able assistant of Mr. Montague, the late City Surveyor.

The interior of the building will be fitted up plainly and substantially, in every respect, as a warehouse. On the ground floor, one continuous room, the entire length of the building, will serve as a shop and country department, in which it is important to have a supply of every work on the society's catalogue in all their various bindings; for this purpose, a vast extent of wall room is required; and, in order to render the entire height (about 14 feet) available to this end, there will be a light iron gallery. On each floor, except the shop, there is a small train-road from end to end, to convey the work from any part of the premises to a hopper at the east-end of the building, which communicates with every floor.

It may be interesting to glance at the amount of the proceedings of the Society for whom these extensive premises have been constructed. The institution was formed in 1799 to promote the circulation of religious books and treatises in foreign countries, as well as throughout the British dominions; and assisted by the disinterested labours of many esteemed friends, and the devoted missionaries of different Christian denominations, the Society has printed important books and tracts in about ninety-four languages; its annual circulation from the Depository in London amounts to nearly seventeen millions, besides a considerable number printed in foreign countries at the expense of the Society; and its total distribution to March 1843 had been about three hundred and seventy-seven millions of copies of its publications.

The Works of the Society are almost as varied in their size and contents as the characters of the readers for whose spiritual good they have been prepared. They commence with the little hand-bill, and extend to a commentary upon the Holy Scriptures, and even to a complete edition of the Bible itself. They include publications suitable for all classes of people, from the child of penury to the richest noble in the land.

The following may be taken as a summary of the Society's proceedings to March last:

Languages in which the Society's works are published ..	94
Total circulation at 44 years, about ..	377,000,000
New publications during the year ..	213
Publications on the Society's Catalogue ..	3,083
About 2,547 libraries have been granted since 1832 at reduced prices, exclusive of those sent to foreign lands, the cost of which, at subscribers' prices, would be upwards of £17,000.	
Total receipts for the year, including the sales ..	£52,505 7 9

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 25th.—First Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 26th.—Napoleon escaped from Elba, 1815.
TUESDAY, 27th.—Hare-hunting ends.
WEDNESDAY, 28th.—Ember Week.
THURSDAY, 29th.—
FRIDAY, March 1st.—St. David.
SATURDAY, 2nd.—Clock fast 12m. 21s.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 2.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
16 40	7 2	7 23	7 54	8 31	9 15
9 59	10 43	11 25	0 0	0 0	0 32

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "D. B. X.," Mount Harold.—We cannot decide without the sketches or their subjects are before us.
- "Coleford."—Birmingham is not, strictly speaking, a city, but an incorporated town.
- "H. F. J.," Monmouth, cannot legally quit before the month's end.
- "Civis."—The interior of the Temple Church is engrained in No. 26 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
- "An Old Subscriber."—Carey-street, is thanked, but the subject is not of sufficient importance.
- "Iota."—The sketch of the Union Bank, Glasgow, is not sufficiently correct in its details.
- "O. J."—Greenwich.—Apply to a solicitor.
- "Fia."—Ellesmere Port.—The tale of "The Sisters" was commenced in No. 46 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. All the back numbers are kept in print.
- "M. F., Ballingarry."—We have not room for the sketch.
- "J. B. B." and "W. E. R."—The lines shall appear.
- "R. W. S."—Poynton.—"Lord W."
- "A Poor-Law Guardian."—Suffolk, is thanked. We shall not desist.
- "E. B."—The likeness is incorrect.
- "A. A."—Should provide himself with Booth's "Principles of English Composition" and the "Intellectual Calculator."
- "H. R."—We think not.
- "W. L. B."—Not within these two years.
- "Emily."—We cannot at present entertain the proposition.
- "F. H. C."—is in the minority of public opinion, certainly.
- "Rattan."—Perhaps.
- "E. M."—should apply to the Commissioners of Police.
- "A Country Cousin."—should select a well-established hotel, perhaps, in Covent-garden.
- "T. S. L."—Mile End Road, should show the coins to a medallist. The engravings are mostly from original drawings.
- "Jane."—should make further inquiry. "A Bible Class" neither signifies whether it be formed to read or discuss the Bible.
- "C. B. A."—"The Venerable" is the customary prefix to the title of all Archdeacons.
- "J. C."—Banbury, reminds us that in Vol. I. of our journal, page 289, is an engraving of the Edinburgh Royal Institution, on the top of the colonnade of which building has just been placed the beautiful statue of her Majesty, engraved in our last number. Our correspondent should order the Saturday's edition.
- "H. W."—Cambridge, is anxious to obtain the address of the Edinburgh mechanic who has invented the means of propelling a vessel by a revolving cylinder, and thus dispensing with paddle-wheels. (See our journal of the 10th inst.)
- "H. A. G."—We have not room for a copy of the execution of King Charles I., which, by the way, has already been lithographed.
- "C. A. F."—Sheffield.—A passport is not requisite, unless you proceed further than Calais or Boulogne.
- "J. B. X."—Paddington.—Address a letter to the Town Clerk, Guildhall.
- "T. W."—letter has been forwarded to the Secretaries of the Art-Union of London. The omission must have been accidental.
- "Miles."—Only one of the parties (Sir Robert Peel) was a member of the

House of Commons at the period alluded to. Mr. O'Connell was arrested in London on his way to France, where the duel was to have taken place.

CHESS.—"D. C."—Received.

"Alfred Baker."—You can exchange the pawn for any piece you wish, no matter whether such piece may have been previously captured or not.

"C. S."—The king cannot castle when a square over which he passes is guarded by one of your antagonist's pieces.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1844.

The debate on Ireland continues to exclude all other subjects from the field of discussion. The only measure that has made its way into and through committee is the bill for releasing certain lords and gentlemen from the legal consequences for illegal bets on horse-races. There was some opposition, however; Mr. Bright proposed that the operation of the bill should be extended to all actions instituted by common informers. Lord Howick also had an amendment to the effect that the bill should not extend to future bets, made after the 25th of March. Both these propositions were, however, overruled, and the several clauses agreed to with considerable velocity. The measure will pass in a very brief space of time. When we compare its swift progress through its "stages" with the snail-like pace of other measures we could mention, it is easy to see how much the reception of a bill in the legislature—like "bills" of another kind in the commercial world—depends on its being "well backed."

The only incident of the week that is of much political interest, is the first appearance of Mr. O'Connell at the meeting of the League, on Wednesday evening; the interest of the event was much increased by his speech on the occasion, being the first address he has made in England since his secession from the House of Commons. We have no doubt that many persons expected he would refer at length to some of the points connected with Repeal and the prosecutions; but, with great good taste, he did not make one allusion to the first subject, and the other he only adverted to for a moment in connection with the extraordinary fact of the Dukes of Northumberland and Richmond taking a formal legal opinion as to whether, in forming an Agricultural League, they are not making themselves liable to a prosecution for conspiracy! This is a grave fact, and is much more serious than may at first sight appear. It shows that men are doubtful of the safety even of the most innocent kind-concert or combination; to act in common against anything that a Government may determine to uphold, will come under the law of conspiracy, so that even Peers of the Realm cannot meet their tenantry, pass resolutions, and subscribe money, without the safeguard of an opinion—which, after all, is an opinion only, and might not save them from an indictment. To this Mr. O'Connell could legitimately allude, as connected with the Corn-law question, and this he did; but his speech was an exclusively free-trade speech, and contained neither party politics nor allusions that were anything personal to himself. He did not turn, or attempt to turn, the occasion to an opportunity of defence of himself, or of attack on the Government. Considering the immense number assembled, and the cordial manner in which he was received, many will be inclined to wonder at his forbearance. We presume that the £100 presented by him as from "A Lover of Justice," is from himself.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty, the Prince, and the Duchess of Kent, are tended divine service within the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. The Duchess of Kent dined in private with her Majesty. The terrace was re-opened to the public on Saturday. The State apartments remain closed, but will probably be opened in the course of next week. At present many of the rooms are filled with pictures brought from Hampton Court Palace, and it will necessarily occupy some time in arranging them.

On Ash Wednesday her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and part of the household suite, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. Prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay. Owing to the disagreeable state of the weather for some days past, the Royal Family have not been able to take their usual exercise in the open air.

The Countess of Beatrix was safely delivered of a son at Headfort House, on Sunday, the 11th. ult. This event occasioned much rejoicing on the extensive estates of the Marquis of Headfort in the counties of Meath and Cavan.

THE MARCHIONESS OF DOUGLAS.—We are happy to announce that the latest accounts state this distinguished lady to be going on most favourably. The Duke of Hamilton is also recovering from the hurt in his leg.

The *Leipsic Gazette*, a journal generally cautious and well informed upon home affairs, states that the late Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has left personal property to the amount of twelve millions of florins, and has not disposed, by any will or testament, of this large fortune. According to the laws of inheritance in Saxony, personal property left by a father is equally divided between the children; and there only being the now reigning Duke Ernest and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the latter's share will be about six hundred thousand pounds, if the statement proves correct.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington honoured Messrs. Henry Graves and Co. by a visit to their gallery, Pall Mall, on Wednesday, to view the two pictures painted by Mr. Knight, the Royal Academician, of "The Heroes of the Peninsula," and "The Heroes of Waterloo." His grace looked remarkably well, and passed some time in minutely inspecting these pictures.

Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several others of the Cabinet Ministers, had interviews on Thursday morning with Sir R. Peel, at the right hon. baronet's residence in Whitehall Gardens.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The following are the official bulletins received by the Hamburg mail on Wednesday, and which reach to the 9th inst.:

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 7, One o'clock, P.M.—His Majesty felt yesterday, in the afternoon, a little more easy; his appetite, however, had much decreased. During the night he was very uneasy, and his sleep much disturbed, partly from pains in his foot, and also from restlessness in general, without, however, having much fever. This morning his Majesty has been much weaker than during the previous days, and his appetite is still decreasing. As to his foot the symptoms are the same.

Feb. 8.—His Majesty took some food yesterday afternoon, and afterwards enjoyed an hour's quiet sleep. During the night he was again very restless and uneasy. This morning he feels a little better. The foot is in the same state.

Feb. 9.—His Majesty's state is the same as since the last bulletin, with the exception that his sleep has been still less, and more disturbed last night than during the previous one.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

On Monday last a meeting of the Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, was held at their chambers in St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The Lord Bishop of London was in the chair, and amongst the members present were the Bishops of Bangor, Llandaff, Norwich, Hereford, and Lichfield; the Revs. the Dean of Chichester, Dr. Spry, Dr. Shepherd, J. Jennings, H. H. Norris, and Benjamin Harrison; Messrs. F. H. Dickenson, M.P., Edward Badeley, William Davis, Newell Connop, J. S. Salt, and William Cotton. The business commenced by the secretary (the Rev. Mr. Boulter) reading the reports brought forward from the various sub-committees, after which the meeting proceeded to examine the cases referred to their consideration, and eventually voted grants of money for the following purposes:—Towards building additional churches or chapels at Mowbray and Causeway Head, in the parish of Holme Cultran, Cumberland; at Barnard's-green, in the parish of Great Malvern, Worcestershire; at Smallwood, in the parish of Astbury, Cheshire; at Cookham Dean, Berkshire; at St. Giles's in the Fields, London; and Longham, in the parish of Hanpreston, Dorsetshire; towards en-

larging, by rebuilding, the church at Bawdswell, Norfolk; and towards enlarging and otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Poulersbury, Northamptonshire; Berrow, Somersetshire; Upton-cum-Chalvey, Buckinghamshire; Emanuel Church, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire; Monksilver, Somersetshire; St. Mary, Haverfordwest, South Wales; and Kentish Town, parish of St. Pancras, London. It is worthy of remark that in the places of worship just mentioned there has been hitherto accommodation for only one-seventh of the population, while the free seats have been in the proportion of only one sitting for thirty persons; the latter will now be increased to the rate of one in twenty. The treasurer further reported that a handsome bequest had been made to the funds of the society—namely, a legacy of £300 (free of duty), bequeathed by the late James Hunt, Esq., of Stamford Baron, Northamptonshire. Some minor business having been completed the society adjourned.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY PEEL CLUB DINNER.—The University Club dinner took place on Monday evening in the Black Bull Hotel, the chair being filled by Sir James Campbell, the late Lord Provost of the city, Bailie Bogle acting as croupier. The usual loyal toasts of the "Queen," the "Prince of Wales," "Prince Albert," the "Queen Dowager," and the "Royal Family," &c., were drunk with all the honours. The chairman apologised for the absence of Mr. Forbes, M.P., and other gentlemen who had been prevented by various causes from being among them. A number of other toasts were given and duly honoured, and shortly after ten o'clock the company separated.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of business. Alderman Musgrove reported that 53 persons were confined in Newgate under sentence, and he said it was impossible that proper discipline could be observed there. The Remembrancer said the subject was under inquiry before the proper authorities. Alderman Wilson presented a petition from Castle Baynard ward, praying that the neighbourhood of St. Paul's Church-yard might be relieved of the nuisance of disorderly females who congregate there. Mr. Keating (one of the petitioners) stated that on applying to Mr. Harvey, the police-commissioner, that gentleman said it was of no use to take up women of the town while the magistrates discharged them without punishment. Mr. Alderman Copeland said that he had never heard a more gratuitous piece of impertinence than the observation of the commissioner. Some rather warm discussion ensued, and the conduct of the magistrates was vindicated. The Recorder read the section of the City Police Act, to show that it was not exactly according to the statute to take into custody and imprison such persons without committing any offence. The petition was then rejected. After some further business of little importance, the court proceeded with closed doors to consider the subject of the appointment of a deputy governor of her Majesty's gaol of Newgate.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday an adjourned court (specially convened in the first instance) of the proprietors of India stock, was held at the India House, for the purpose of considering the papers relative to Scinde. The chair was taken at twelve o'clock (East India House time), by Mr. John Cotton, and the minutes of the last court were read. The chairman observed that the papers which had been laid before the court embraced all the proceedings that had taken place in Scinde, whether under the government of Lord Auckland, or under that of Lord Ellenborough, and he had no hesitation in saying that he saw in those papers great cause for regret in much that had occurred. On the other hand, he was not prepared to concur, as an act of this court, in the proposed resolution, which was calculated to paralyze and weaken the Indian Government at the very time it required all the support they could give it. They were now engaged in reviewing the whole of the proceedings, and, above all, they would give their serious consideration to the cause of the deposed Amers, with the view of ameliorating their condition, especially such of them as may be free from any imputation of treachery. Under these circumstances he would submit to the court the propriety of abstaining at present, as a body, from expressing an opinion on the subject; they had better leave the matter in the hands of the Court of Directors. Ultimately Mr. Sullivan withdrew his resolutions, and the motion of adjournment was carried.

THE CITY POLICE FORCE.—According to a statement just published by Mr. D. W. Harvey, the City Police Commissioner, the total cost of the City police (including some serious items, which it is hardly fair to place to the annual expenditure) is £41,351, which, including Commissioner, officers, and men (543 in all), is £76 per head; the cost of the Marylebone police (181 men) exceeds £112 per head.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.—On Thursday the adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of this parish was held, in the vestry room, for the purpose of adopting measures in relation to the conduct of Mr. Alderman Gibbs, who, it will be recollected, since the last meeting, published a document purporting to be the parish accounts for eighteen years. Mr. Cunliffe, who presided, addressed the meeting at some length, remarking that the accounts of the parish had been demanded from Alderman Gibbs, who had, in reply to the demand, published what he stated were the accounts, but which he (the chairman) denominated as incorrect. This he, together with five of the inhabitants, could fully prove. After some further remarks from the chairman respecting the inaccuracy of the alderman's statements, he concluded by remarking that the inhabitants were determined, through the Court of Chancery, to have a statement correct, and properly audited.—Mr. Rock, who spoke at some length, proposed a resolution setting forth the inaccuracy of the accounts, which, being seconded, was carried unanimously.—Another resolution respecting the improper audit was next put and carried.—The meeting then separated.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—Wednesday last being the first day of Lent, Divine service was performed in the morning at Buckingham Palace; the Chapel Royal, St. James's; the Royal Chapel, Whitehall; Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, and at all the churches and chapels throughout the metropolis. At Christ Church, Newgate-street, by the Archdeacon of London; at St. Andrew's-under-Shaft, by the Archdeacon of Essex; at St. Clement Danes, by the Archdeacon of Middlesex; and at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, by the Archdeacon of St. Alban's.

REFORM IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—At a meeting of medical men held on Wednesday evening at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, at which Mr. Wakley, M.P., Dr. Lynch, Mr. Cooper, and other gentlemen, were present, an address was adopted, setting forth, in very pointed and intelligible terms, the indignation of a portion of the medical profession at the late Charter to the College of Surgeons, and the measures of medical reform propounded by the Government. Mr. Wakley addressed the meeting, among other gentlemen, and congratulated them on the appearance of unanimity presented by their present proceedings. For twenty years that he had been writing against the abuses under which the profession laboured, he had always had to contend against the want of concentration and united action exhibited by medical men. He promised them, now that they seemed determined to persevere, all the aid he could give them in Parliament; and it would be their own fault if they did not let Parliament know what it was they wanted. The address was approved of by the meeting, and it was agreed that it should be submitted for adoption to an aggregate meeting of the profession, to be called next month.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The sale of the first portion of Bank-buildings, which was commenced on Monday by Mr. Pullen, the auctioneer, and concluded the following day, has realized a good return, amounting to about £1300, the property disposed of including the spacious banking house and residence of Messrs. Ladbroke and Co., and three other houses. On Monday next the sale of the second portion will be commenced among the buildings to be sold, being the Sun Fire-office. By the conditions of sale the buyer must remove the first part in 28 days; the same period being allowed for the removal of the second division. The whole will be cleared away by the end of March.

SPITALFIELDS BROAD SILK-WEAVERS.—On Monday night a meeting of the journeymen broad silk-weavers of Spitalfields was held at the Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Bethnal-green, to hear the report of the Committee relative to their interview with W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P., President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Gale in the chair, Mr. Sherrard, Mr. Burrows, and Mr. Poynton, stated that they had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, at the Board of Trade; Mr. Gladstone said there was so much difficulty in protecting trade that he feared it could not be carried out; he thought it was impossible to get a law to protect wages. Resolutions to the effect that nothing but legislative interference would check the growing rapacity of the unprincipled manufacturers, whose tyranny and cruelty were destructive of the physical capabilities, morality, and religion of the work people, and injurious in causing parochial hatreds to the country generally, were carried.

THE CASE OF SUPPOSED TRANCE AT DEPTFORD.—Upon inquiry concerning the supposed trance of the young man, William Frances, who lies at the Oxford Arms, Church-street, Deptford, Dr. Arthur, and other medical gentlemen, who have watched the case, say decomposition has begun to manifest itself in the neck and abdomen.

UNNECESSARY INQUESTS.—On Tuesday an inquiry took place before Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, which ended in the jury being discharged without a verdict. The summons served upon the parties called on them to decide as to the cause of death of Mr. G. Daniel Stevens, who died at No. 2, Davidge-terrace, under such circumstances as the constable thought demanded some investigation. Upon the arrival of the coroner at the Ship Tavern, Walcot-place, Lambeth, the jury had assembled. Mr. Carter then said that he wished to have the opinion of those gentlemen who were on the jury as to whether they thought an inquest in this case should be held. If they chose, he would go on with the inquiry, but he would never hold an inquest that might be considered unnecessary. The facts of the case he understood to be these:—The deceased gentleman held a high official situation under Government; he had been ill for three days before, and previously for many months, but at last could not attend to his business. It seemed, too, that he had died in the presence of his family and his medical attendant. In suggesting that he (the coroner) ought to withdraw the warrant for holding the inquest, he begged to say that he had no intention to prevent justice being done, but he did not think this was a case for a coroner's jury. A certificate of Mr. Buck, the surgeon, was then read, which stated that the medical man's opinion was, that the deceased had died from the bursting of a blood-vessel. After some observations, the jury discharged themselves.

THE AQUATIC BIRDS IN THE PARK.—Within the last few days some of the wild duck, widgeon, and teal, which have been domesticated upon the waters of the above enclosures, have perched in pairs for the breeding season. This circumstance denotes the breaking up of winter. Last year a team of flappers (young wild ducks) were hatched on the estate of Lord Mansfield at Caen Wood, near Highgate. They were quite as tame and as easy of approach as the birds in the parks, but as soon as they acquired sufficient strength of wing to migrate, they were conducted by their parent protectors to their accustomed haunts in the Regent's Park.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government has resolved to adopt the most active measures to put an end to the traffic in slaves on the African coast, and the French Government has also determined on the same course. The *Penelope*, 22, steam-frigate, Captain W. Jones, and *Prometheus*, Lieutenant-Commander W. M. J. G. Pasco, and two or three other steamers, are about to be despatched to the coast of Africa, which they will scour in those latitudes where this nefarious traffic is carried on. Three French steamers are being equipped for similar service on the African coast. Six iron steamers, of 250 tons each, are being built by contract for the use of Government, as despatch boats.

The *Albion*, 90, Captain Lockyer, is now lying at Cork, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Bowles.

The *Victoria* and *Albert* royal steam yacht is ordered to be got ready early in June, for the use of her Majesty. She has had her boiler removed, and is being fitted with tubular ones.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Commanders: G. A. Frazer to the *Lucifer*; J. Wolfe to the *Tartarus*. Lieutenants: G. T. C. Smith to the *Lucifer*; John Reid to the *Agincourt*; James Wilcox to the *Vixen*; T. D. Purven to the *Penelope*; H. J. Julian to the *Corwallis*; Richard Hooper to the *Tortoise*; T. C. O. D. Whipple to the *Camperdown*; Robert Hull to the *Camperdown*; H. R. Crofton to the *Tortoise*; W. F. Fead to the *Camperdown*. Chaplain: G. Belamy to the *Island of Ascension*. Surgeons: James H. Steele to the *Resistance*; Harvey Morris to the *Tortoise*. Naval Instructor, G. F. Bowme to the *Excellent*. Mates: F. K. Hawkins (Acting Lieutenant) to the *Geyser*; W. G. Herbert to the *Orestes*. Assistant Surgeons: John King to the *Tortoise*, for service on the *Island of Ascension*; Andrew Lillie, Andrew Coates, David Booth, and Ebenezer J. Brown to the *Penelope*; James J. Paul to *Greenwich Hospital*; Archibald Elliott, M.D., to the *Tortoise*; John G. G. Ballantine and John Andrews to the *Tortoise*, for service on the coast of Africa. Midshipman H. Rogers to the *Camperdown*.

The *Rattler* steam-vessel, with Mr. Smith's screw propeller, formed of three distinct pieces, went down the river from Woolwich, on Monday, on an experimental trip, but the alteration has not been approved of, as she did not equal her former speed. The propeller with three pieces has been detached, and workmen are at present employed in adding two pieces of iron to the original screw, for the purpose, apparently, of giving it greater purchase in the water.

The *Tortoise*, 12, store-ship and coal depot for the *Island of Ascension*, is ordered from Chatham to Sheerness, where she will complete her crew and stores, and then sail for Devonport, to wait instructions previous to sailing for her destination.

The *Magpie*, 2, surveying-vessel, Commander T. S. Buck, has left Portsmouth for Woolwich, to be paid off.

The *America*, 50, was put out of dock on Saturday, and was warped alongside the bulk. She is ordered to be commissioned.

The *Acorn* and *Persian*, 16, sloops, are ready for the pendant at Devonport. The *Caledonia*, 120, Capt. Milne, has been taken into dock. She did not touch the ground at Cove, as reported.

RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE AT AFRICA.—ADMIRALTY, Feb. 21.—Sir, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state, for the information of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, that Captain Nicholas, of H.M.S. *Vindictive*, in a letter dated the 11th Nov. last, has reported that the blockade of Africa has been raised; so that merchant ships may again enter freely into all ports of Peru. I am, &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN BARROW.—To W. Dobson, Esq., Secretary, Lloyd's.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—A sloop was on shore yesterday near Southport; the life-boat has gone to her assistance.

MAJOR-GENERAL HERIOT.—Died, on the 30th of December, at Comfort Hall, Drummondville, Canada, after a protracted illness, Major-General the Hon. Frederick George Heriot, K.B. and C.B. He entered the service at the age of fifteen, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel at twenty-seven, after having been engaged in all the stirring events in these provinces, from 1801 to 1806: his whole service to the Sovereign has been in Canada. He was born in the island of Jersey, on the 11th of January, 1786.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GREGORY WAT, BART.—The hon. baronet expired at his residence, Brunswick-square, Brighton, on Monday, after a very short illness, in the 68th year of his age. He was attacked with influenza, and sank rapidly under the malady. He entered the army in 1797, attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in November, 1841, served in the Bahama Islands, at Gibraltar, Minorca, the capture of Malta, the siege of Valetta, in the expedition to the North of Europe in 1805, and was wrecked off the Texel with the left wing of the 5th Regiment, and captured by the Dutch. Served subsequently at the Cape of Good Hope, the Rio de la Plata, Monte Video, and the attack on Buenos Ayres, on returning from which, in the year 1808, he became Major of the 29th, by purchase, and served with that regiment in all the early battles of the Peninsula; was present at Roleia, the capture of Lisbon, Vendu, Nova, and the heights of Grijon and Tonto, at Redondo, the passage of the Douro, the capture of the Oporto, the battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Albuhera, was severely wounded at the latter, and his left arm fractured, after having succeeded to the command of the 29th on the field; has received the Albuhera medal.

Count Leslie, of Ballyntrain, and the officers of the 79th Highlanders, gave a grand fancy dress ball to the nobility and gentry of the vicinity, at the County Rooms, Aberdeen, on Wednesday last.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—A court-martial was held on Tuesday on gunner and driver Swinfield, of the 1st battalion Royal Artillery, for having permitted the escape of gunner and driver William Blake, under sentence of transportation for fourteen years, over whom he was placed as sentry in the Ward-room of the Ordnance Hospital. The decision of the court was, that gunner and driver Swinfield be imprisoned for two months for neglecting his duty.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—The number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file which it is proposed to maintain for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (exclusive of the troops employed in the East Indies) for the year, from the 1st of April, 1844, to the 31st of March, 1845, is 109,295, being 551 less than the number voted for the present financial year. The number to be employed in the East Indies for the ensuing year is 29,332; five regiments of cavalry (one additional to the force for the present year), and twenty-three regiments of infantry; the expenses of which are defrayed by the East India Company. The whole charge for the effective service for the year is £4,850,595, but of this sum the East India Company is to pay £939,906, leaving £3,910,689 to be paid by the people. The charge for the non-effective service is £2,225,048, the East India Company contributing £64,000 per annum on this account. The whole sum to be provided this year for the expense of the army, deducting appropriations in aid, is £5,984,524.

COURT-MARTIAL AND ESCAPE OF THE PRISONER.—A general court-martial was held at Woolwich, for the trial of gunner and driver William Blake, 6th battalion Royal Artillery, for desertion and robbery. The prisoner was found guilty, and, knowing his punishment would be transportation, reported himself sick, and was admitted into the guard-room ward, and, during the period of his confinement, managed to loosen the fastenings of the outer door of his room, leading into one of the passages. At ten o'clock on the night of Thursday week he was shut into his room, and a sentry posted over him as usual; but about half past ten he managed to elude the sentry, and made his way into the passage. The sentry at the outer door, seeing somebody pass from the guard-room ward, gave the alarm; but, before any assistance could be obtained, the prisoner jumped upon the water sink, and out at the passage window into the back-yard, and escaped over the outer wall, and has not been heard of since.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, the Bremen bark St. Virginia, Captain Jansen, ran down the French bark La Seine, Captain Grimaud, a few leagues off the Start Point. The collision took place about half-past ten o'clock, when the night was pitchy dark, and the wind blowing strongly from the west. The French bark was first struck on the starboard bow, near the fore shrouds, and, swinging, was again struck on the starboard side, near the quarter, by which her mizen shrouds were carried away, and the upper part of the vessel cut down. The watch, consisting of five hands, had just furlled topsails, and hearing the bell of the St. Virginia, called all hands up; they had just time to gain the deck when the collision took place. Captain Grimaud ordered the pump to be sounded immediately, but three of the watch and two of those from below, seeing their danger, got on board the Bremen bark and the vessels separated. A light was observed in the rigging of La Seine for an hour after, when it suddenly disappeared. Most probably she went down, being heavily laden with the machinery of a new steamer of 250 horse power. The French bark, 160 tons, had a crew of ten hands, and was bound from Havre to Bordeaux, being a packet between those ports. The names of the men saved are Le Roi, second master; Jean Regard, mate; Francis Barrau, seaman; Joseph Mahomet, (a man of colour), cook; and Edward Bainny, cabin boy. The St. Virginia came into Plymouth on the 6th with loss of jibboom and cutwater. She is bound from Bremen to St. Ubea.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARK BOLIVAR.—CAPE VERDE, Oct. 2.—The Bolivar, Francis Wheate, bound from Sierra Leone to England, with a cargo of timber, in consequence of making much water, endeavoured to get into one of the ports of these islands, but the leak increasing, the captain and crew abandoned her, and took refuge on board the English bark Adrastus, which had remained by them for three days previous. The captain and crew were landed at Porto Praia, and sent from thence to the British Consulate here. One man has died, and the whole, including captain and mate, have received sustenance and clothing, with medical attendance when it was necessary.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 21.—The *Gallovidea*, Ray, from Newcastle to Liverpool, which put in here on the 18th inst., with pumps choked, has been surveyed, and is discharging her cargo.

HAISBOURGH, Feb. 20.—The *Asenath*, Banfield, of and from Sunderland, with coals and copperas, struck upon the outer bank, and has become a total wreck; master drowned.

YARMOUTH, Feb. 21.—The *Anna Malvina*, Fenwick, of and from Shields, for London, got on the Scroby Sand last night, and has become a wreck; crew saved.

HARWICH, Feb. 21.—The *William and Nancy*, Armourer, of Leith, from Carling to Sheerness, got on shore on the South Sand yesterday morning, and subsequently sunk in deep water; crew saved.

SWANSEA, Feb. 20.—The *Chester*, Carter, from Sligo to London, has put in here leaky, and with loss of bulwarks, stanchions, &c., chain plates, and other damage; having been in contact, on the 15th inst., off the Black Rock, near Sligo, with the schooner *Toronto* (apparently in ballast), it blowing strong at N.W. at the time.

We regret to state that the brig *Margaret*, Rd. Lander, master, on her voyage from Tunis to Hull, was wrecked on the 5th inst., near Cape Farina, to the westward of Cape Carthage, in a heavy gale of wind; and that the brig *Baronet*, William Wylie, master, on her voyage from Smyrna to Liverpool, was also wrecked on the 9th inst., on the island of Galati. We are happy, however, to say that no loss of life has occurred.

TRADE OF LONDON.—The number of sailing vessels at present entered outward at the Custom House for foreign ports is 215, of which 23 are for the three Indian Presidencies, 32 for China, 6 for the Cape of Good Hope, 11 for Sydney, 2 for New Zealand, 32 for the West Indies, and 11 for Constantinople and Odessa.

SHIP ABANDONED AT SEA.—Captain Paine, of the *Devon*, arrived at Torquay on Monday from Oporto, with a cargo of wine, &c., reports having passed, on the 15th inst., in lat. 44 06, long. 9 36 W., a brig, waterlogged and abandoned, no name, and nothing but foremast and bowsprit standing. She was apparently North American built.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—During the past week the seamen of Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, and other northern ports, who are at present on a strike for an advance of wages, viz., £4 per voyage in the coal trade to London, and £3 per month in the foreign trade, have held several meetings, all of which have been characterised with the most orderly deportment.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 20.—The *Hamburg* brig Maria Elizabeth, Captain Fokkes, arrived off here for orders yesterday, from Buenos Ayres, Dec. 12, being nine days later in date than the advices previously furnished by a vessel here some days ago. Orally it is reported by the captain that matters in the River La Plata continued in the same position as by former accounts, nothing decisive having taken place between the contending armies at and before Monte Video, and that Europeans at Buenos Ayres had become listless to the reports of claimed victories on either side. Trade was reviving, and shipments decidedly more brisk. Exchange as by last quotations. Several cargoes were destined for Falmouth for orders. Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Pemphreux*, Captain Jones, arrived off this port, passing down Channel, and the *Prometheus*, Lieut. Pascoe, put in here to day, both from Plymouth, bound for the coast of Africa.

POLICE.

CLERKENWELL.—A POLITE PENNY POSTMAN.—On Thursday *James Tredgear*, a letter carrier, was charged by Waddington, the gaoler of this court, with having assaulted him in the execution of his duty, and also with having conducted himself disorderly in the passage leading to the court. When the defendant was placed at the bar before the magistrate, he had his hat on, and persisted in wearing it, although the usher had previously desired him to uncover.—The Clerk: Why don't you take off your hat, sir, in the presence of the magistrate? Defendant: What's that to you? What am I to take my hat off for?—Clerk: Out of respect to the court, sir.—Defendant: I'm in her Majesty's service as well as that gentleman there (pointing to the magistrate), and you see he sits with his hat on.—The dispute on this point of etiquette was terminated by the usher quietly knocking off the defendant's hat, and taking it from him. The Clerk: What is your name?—Defendant (surlily): What's that to you? I might as well ask you what your name is!—The magistrate desired the charge to be proceeded with, but ultimately the defendant gave his name as above.—Waddington stated that the defendant went along the passage, and was about to enter the court, but as there was no business then going forward, he (Waddington), acting under general orders of the magistrates, desired him to return, but he refused to do so, and forced himself into the court. Witness, on endeavouring to prevent the defendant entering the court, was struck a violent blow in the face by him, on which he took him into custody. The blow was struck outside the court.—The defendant, in answer to the charge, said he came there to deliver a letter, and to take off his hat. The people at the outer door refused to receive the letter, and therefore he had insisted on entering the court to perform his duty.—Mr. Greenwood said he should not decide the case, but would report the defendant's conduct to the Postmaster-General.—Defendant: And I'll report your conduct to Sir James Graham, you may depend on it!—The man was ordered out of the court.

WORSHP-STREET.—On Tuesday a young man named *William Bowen*, who has been in the habit of exhibiting with his brother, an itinerant lecturer on mesmerism, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, for re-examination, upon a charge of stealing a linen sheet from the possession of Mrs. Mary Holden, a mangle, in whose house he lodged. The prisoner, after he was locked up in the Hoxton police-station on Saturday evening, appeared to fall into a strange sort of sleep, but occasionally answered questions. His brother, and a Mr. Swadling, who visited him there, declared he was, and had been for some time, in a mesmeric sleep; and having performed a variety of manipulations and trickerie with him, they elicited from him, in reply to a question, that he would not be awake until next Saturday week at eight o'clock in the evening. When placed before the magistrate on Monday, he kept his eyes closed, and appeared to be still asleep, and was in the same state when conveyed to prison in the police van in the evening, and up to that time had not tasted any kind of nourishment since five o'clock on Saturday evening. When placed at the bar awake on Tuesday, he winked very much occasionally at the statements made against him, and seemed half-inclined to fall asleep again. Mrs. Holden said that the sheet had been intrusted to her by a laundress to be mangled, and she did not miss it until after the police constable came to ask her about it. The prisoner had been her lodger about two months, and had been turning the mangle the same evening. Mr. Bingham said he should dispose of the case by sentencing the prisoner to pay a penalty of 20s. for unlawfully pawing, and 2s. value, or to be imprisoned six weeks. The prisoner's brother endeavoured to persuade the magistrate that the offence had been committed in consequence of the organ of acquisitiveness having been excited whilst under mesmeric influence. Tilt, one of the ushers of the court, now informed the magistrate that the prisoner, when conveyed to prison on Monday evening, appeared to be still asleep, just as he had been seen at this court, and it had been asserted that he would not awake until Saturday week, but the assistant of Mr. Wakefield, the prison surgeon, having examined him, applied a mustard poultice to the back of the neck, announcing at the same time that, if that proved ineffectual, he should, upon his return, have his patient's head completely shaved, and covered with a similar poultice. Any further application, however, became unnecessary, for in less than two minutes the prisoner opened his eyes, and was wide awake. The statement of the rapid cure effected by the prison surgeon created a hearty laugh. The prisoner was then committed in default of payment of the penalty. The lecturer also retired with a despairing look, for his printed bills had been distributed announcing a lecture for that evening, and his brother (the prisoner), who acted as his patient, was to have performed the various mesmeric phenomena of "clairvoyance," reading with his eyes closed and bandaged, answering questions while asleep, &c.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

LADY SHOPLIFTERS.—On Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, two elegantly-dressed women entered the shop of Mrs. Rose, jeweller, &c., Farringdon-street, and, after looking at several articles, made a small purchase, and departed. Mrs. Rose, however, having had reason to suspect them, sent her lad to watch them, and, after proceeding down Farringdon-street, the younger person entered the shop of Mr. Flemming, pawnbroker. As soon as she had left the shop the boy entered, when he found that she had pledged a handsome gold locket, for £2. The lad now followed them and gave them into the custody of police-constable Adams, 214, who conveyed them to the Fleet-street police-station, where the younger woman was perceived to drop a knife from a pocket made in her boa. The knife, which was a silver one, was identified by Mrs. Rose as her property, and the locket above alluded to was subsequently identified as the property of a silversmith in Cheapside. The women gave their addresses Mrs. Enshaw and Miss Wells, No. 8, Park-street, Camden-town, where City police-constable Wardle, 325, accompanied by the above constable, was sent, and on arriving at their apartments the constables found clothing of the most costly description, all of which, together with seven trunks and one carpet-bag, were removed in a coach to the Fleet-street police-station, where the boxes and carpet-bag, on being opened, were found to be literally crammed with silks and satins, &c., chiefly not made up. In one of the trunks was found a quantity of jewellery, consisting of gold watches, brooches, rings, &c. One of the watches is stated to be worth £30. This trunk contained also 25 sovereigns. The whole of the property found is estimated at between £300 and £400.

FIRE IN KING-STREET, SNOW-HILL.—On Monday evening, shortly after six o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Worsam, news-vender and tobacconist, carrying on business at 39, King-street, Snow-hill. Such was the fury of the flames, that it was found impossible to enter the premises until the arrival of the engines. There being an abundant supply of water at hand, one engine was set to work, and, by dint of great exertion on the part of the brigade, they succeeded in confining the fire to that part of the building where it commenced, and soon extinguished it; not, however, until the whole of the stock in trade was either consumed or rendered useless by the action of the fire.

BURGLARY AT THE POST-OFFICE, LEWISHAM.—Between the hours of eleven on Monday night and six on Tuesday morning, the premises of Mr. Lindsey, keeper of the Lewisham Post-office, were broken into and robbed of bank notes, silver, gold, and a quantity of plate, amounting in value to about £300. The thieves made an entrance by scaling the garden wall, and forcing their way through an outhouse and the kitchen into the parlour. The letter-bag, which had been dropped the previous evening by the Hastings mail, had been broken open, and the letters it contained opened, and their contents torn into fragments, and strewn on the floor. The parlour table was covered with empty wine-bottles and glasses, with the contents of which the thieves had made free previous to their departure.

ACCIDENT AT LORD HILL'S MANSION.—On Wednesday morning a man named Michael Flinn, a labourer, fell from some scaffolding erected in front of the residence of Lord Hill at Bayswater. The poor fellow had reached nearly the summit of the building with a hod of mortar upon his shoulder, and having placed one foot upon the scaffolding, was in the act of drawing the other forward, when he slipped and fell to the pavement. He was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he lies in a hopeless state, having sustained a shocking fracture of the skull, besides other serious injuries.

NEWINGTON WORKHOUSE.—On Tuesday night considerable sensation was created at Newington, in consequence of a report that the workhouse was on fire. It turned out the fire originated in the bakehouse. Owing to a plentiful supply of water, the flames were speedily extinguished, the damage done being very trifling.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of a bat and clog-maker, Friar-place, Blackfriars-road, near the Magdalen. From the combustible nature of the stock, great alarm was created in the neighbourhood; but the arrival of the engines from the Southwark-bridge-road station soon put an end to the panic; and, by the exertions of the firemen, the damage was confined to the spot where it originated.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Wednesday information was circulated throughout the metropolitan and city police districts of the following robbery:—Between seven and nine o'clock on the previous evening it was discovered that the house of Mr. Dean, No. 31, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, had been robbed of a despatch box, covered with red leather, which contained four £5 Bank of England notes; a five-guinea piece; a gold watch, makers' name "Dubois and Wheeler, Gray's Inn-court," ten sovereigns, in a packet, which had been sealed up since the year 1828, in which year, or the previous one, the gold was dated, and were all new coin; a silver breast-plate, or gorget, of the 67th Regiment, with the royal arms on it; a gold chain and bracelet, with a gold heart; a ditto, set with green stones; two hair ditto; a gold Geneva watch, maker's name "Treundie," with hair chain, and two gold seals, and a number of other valuable articles of jewellery. The robbery can in no way be accounted for.

POSTSCRIPT.

To-day is the birth-day of the Duke of Cambridge, who completes his 70th year.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons will hold his sessional levees on the 2nd, the 9th, and the 16th of March.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—The second amateur performance of the officers of the Life and Grenadier Guards, in aid of the charitable institutions of Windsor took place this evening, and the anxiety of the nobility and gentry to obtain tickets of admission to the theatre exceeded, if possible, that which was manifested on the former occasion. Every seat in the pit (which was converted into stalls), as well as in the boxes, had for some time past been secured. The pieces were—"The Dream at Sea," "Two in the Morning," and the burlesque burletta of "Othello Travestie."

EMPLOYMENT TO THE POOR OF THE METROPOLIS.—Yesterday (Friday) a meeting, which created considerable interest, was held at the Hanover-square rooms, for the purpose of adopting measures towards the assisting of able-bodied poor by employing them in the cleansing of the streets, roads, footpaths, &c. The chair was taken shortly after one o'clock, by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., F.R.S., who was supported by several gentlemen. The proceedings having commenced, the chairman made some introductory observations, after which the secretary read a report prepared by the association for the promotion of improved street-paving, &c., which contrasted the present condition of the streets, and referred to the advantages of the wood-paving, and to the many disadvantages felt by the inhabitants of the metropolis on account of the filthy state of the streets. After some lengthened details the report concluded by stating that proposals had been made to the proper authorities for adopting the plans suggested for the cleansing of the streets, and the employment of the poor. Mr. Cochrane, President of the Association, addressed the meeting at some length, and explained very minutely the advantages to be derived from daily employing a number of the able-bodied poor in cleansing the streets, which would tend greatly to alleviate a great amount of distress, and to add to the health of the inhabitants. Mr. Buckingham next addressed the meeting in favour of the proposed objects, which he considered would be productive of much advantage to the public, while a large amount of employment would be given. He concluded by proposing a resolution in accordance, which was seconded by Mr. H. Pownall, and carried unanimously. Two other resolutions were next proposed and carried unanimously; and thanks being passed to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—Thursday a general meeting of the subscribers to the accumulating fund was held at No. 3, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street, John Capel, Esq., in the chair. From the statement laid before the meeting by Joseph Cecil, Esq., honorary secretary, the addition to that fund during the past year was £208, and the gross amount figured £5155 10s. In May, 1832, a transfer of £8739 11s. from this fund was made to the general estate.

The *Tame Valley Canal* was opened on Wednesday last. By means of this very valuable and important communication, coal, iron, and merchandise of all kinds will be conveyed at a reduced cost both in tonnage and haulage, from the South Staffordshire mineral district to the lower part of the town of Birmingham, and the large and populous agricultural district on the line and in the neighbourhood of the *Tame Valley Canal* also, by the route of the Fazeley, Coventry, Oxford, and Grand Junction Canals, to Fazeley, Tamworth, Coventry, Northampton, Banbury, Oxford, and other markets in the midland counties, as likewise to the metropolis.

The Hereford and Gloucester Canal will be opened on Monday next as far as Wiltington, about three miles and a half from Hereford.

WOOD PAVING IN CHEAPSIDE.—Thursday a notice was posted up at Guildhall, by order of the Commissioners of Sewers, stating that, on and after Monday, the 4th of March, Cheapside will be closed to vehicles, for the purpose of carrying out a resolution of the commissioners for re-paving the whole of that thoroughfare with wood.

TWO VESSELS ON FIRE.—Intelligence was received on Thursday night of a fire having broken out on board the *Sarah*, Captain Brady, belonging to Barking. The fire was first perceived about three o'clock on Thursday morning, at which time the vessel was about midway of the Shipwash and the Whiting, port of London. An immediate alarm was raised, and all hands did all that possibly could be done to extinguish the fire; whilst they were so engaged, the vessel struck on a wreck with such violence that it is supposed part of her bottom was stove in. The captain, finding that the vessel was fast filling, gave orders to launch the long-boat, which was just accomplished when the *Sarah* sunk. The *Sussex*, Capt. Hamilton, some time after, in passing, picked them up, and took them on board. The *Ramona* steamer, however, took them on board at a subsequent hour and landed them. The loss sustained by the disaster must be somewhat considerable, and it is not known, as yet, whether the vessel was insured. Every accommodation was shown to the captain and crew by the captains of the steamer and the *Sussex*.

Intelligence was likewise received on Thursday of a fire of a very alarming and destructive nature having occurred on board the *Home* belonging to, and lying in, the harbour of North Shields. The vessel was what is termed a brig, and was registered at 360 tons; she was built at Newcastle in the year 1826, and has been for several years engaged in the North American trade. The fire broke out on Tuesday night, and when the flames were first discovered they had obtained a strong hold of the vessel; so much so, that its destruction appeared almost certain. Great fears were also entertained for the safety of other vessels lying in the harbour. A steamer was therefore obtained, to which the flaming vessel was made fast, and it was towed out of the pier, and laid on the land side. Notwithstanding all that was done to extinguish the fire, it was not mastered until the *Home* was almost burnt to the water's edge. The total loss must be very heavy. The origin of this fire, like the preceding one, is unknown.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—SINGULAR DETECTION OF TWO PICKPOCKETS.—Yesterday (Friday), two well-dressed young thieves, named *Stack* and *Foxcroft*, were charged with picking the pocket of a gentleman named Lucas, a student in the Inner Temple, at No. 3, Fig Tree Court, of his purse, containing £16. The prosecutor was going along Drury-lane, and having bought some cigars, put his purse into his pocket, containing a ten pound note of Staccie's Bank at Bristol, five sovereigns, half a sovereign, and about seven or eight shillings in silver. He missed it when he got into the Strand. Policeman, F 20, saw *Stack* pick the pocket of the prosecutor, but could not catch him, as he immediately ran away. Policeman, F 119, proved that *Foxcroft* came to him in Seven Dials, and told him that he was with *Stack* when he picked the gentleman's pocket, and that he had only given him £1. They were both taken into custody, and *Stack* appeared in a new suit of clothes, purchased by the proceeds of the robbery. *Foxcroft* confessed to the magistrate that a Jew named Rolph, in Monmouth-street, had bought the note, and the Jew was fetched up, but nothing could be proved against him to warrant his detention. The two prisoners were fully committed for trial.

THE WILLS' FORGERIES.—We learn from a source on which we place reliance, that Mrs. Dorey, one of the parties charged with being an active agent in the extensive conspiracy by which large sums were obtained by means of these forgeries and fraudulent personations, has made a full confession; and that the document is in the hands of the authorities. We presume that the fact of such confession having been made was the cause of Mrs. Dorey's solicitor taking no part in the last examination of the parties before the Lord Mayor, beyond requesting that the unfortunate woman should be allowed to remain in the Compter until the eve of the session.

RIOT AND ASSAULT AT WINDSOR.—Downes and Wansell, two of the men in custody at Windsor on a charge of riot and assault, have been committed to Abingdon gaol for trial for highway robbery; and Tucker, Large, and Thomas, also implicated, have been committed to the Borough gaol, on a charge of riot and assault.

SUICIDE AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, a respectfully-dressed woman, about twenty-five years of age, was observed by the policeman on duty to be lingering about the bridge as if waiting for some one. She was seen at the above time by City police constable, 229, who, having passed her about twenty yards, saw her deliberately mount the parapet of the bridge near the centre, on the east side, plunge into the river, and before he could reach her she had sunk.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF CELEBRATED VOCALISTS.
Rubini was a tailor, Tamburini a courier, Naldi an advocate. We believe he had the misfortune to kill a man in a duel, and was obliged to leave the state in which he practised. He was a clever amateur in music, which he afterwards made his profession. The manner of his death is well known. Viewing a steam cooking apparatus in Garcia's (Malabran's father's) kitchen in Paris, the feller burst, and he was killed on the spot. Tramezzani was a surgeon, so was Ferrari; Templeton was a printer, and so was Wilson, the "Scottish Minstrel." Machin was a japanner in Birmingham, Pearsall the same; Pyne, a poulterer; Weyman (a celebrated bass at St. Patrick's, Dublin), a shoemaker; ditto, Tinney; ditto, Shoubridge. The celebrated Banti was the daughter of a boatman, and sang in the streets. Champneys, whose name appears in the old editions of Handel's songs, kept an ironmonger's shop in Tothill-street, Westminster. He was the leading singer of his time, and came to the rehearsal for the great festival in Westminster Abbey with his white apron on. He was also lay vicar of the abbey.

THE RIGHT OF ALL.
There is no man so indigent or wretched but he may demand a supply sufficient for all the necessities of life. BLACKSTONE.

ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

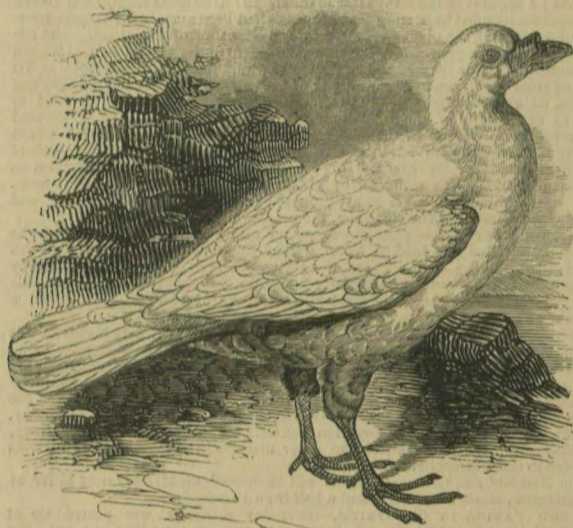
CAPTAIN ROSS' DISCOVERIES IN THE SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC SEAS.



ALL the natural history collections made by the officers of her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror, under the superintendence of Capt. Ross, during the four years' voyage of these ships in various parts of the world, have lately been unpacked, and examined by the different scientific men, preparatory to their being published and deposited in the British Museum. Already, the zoological galleries of this national depository are by far the largest and best arranged in Europe; and their attraction will be very materially increased by the addition of a great number of specimens of birds, seals, &c., from Captain Ross's collection. We have, accordingly, anticipated the interest these novelties will afford to the public, by engraving the rarest specimens of the larger animals; the zoophytes and marine cryptogamia being obviously too minute for our pages, although they are of infinite moment to scientific zoologists.

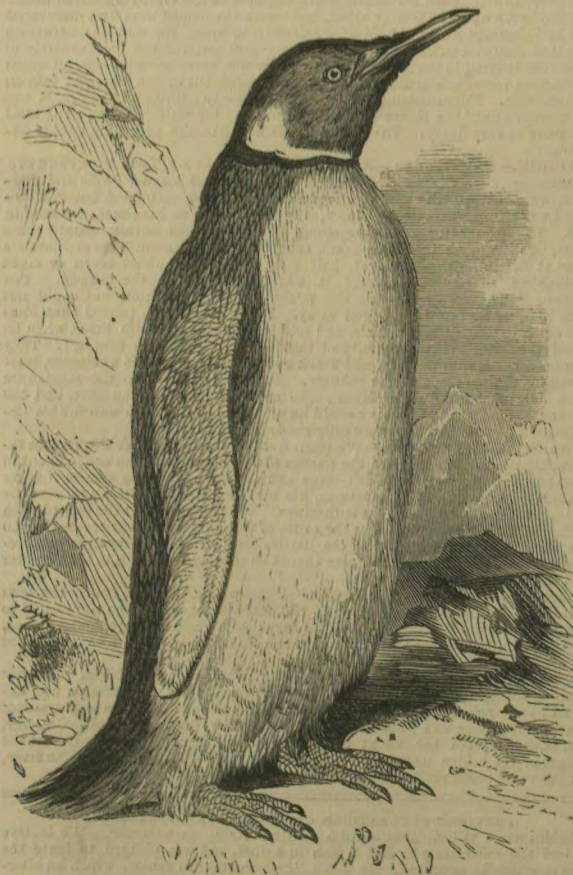
Of Captain James Ross, the intrepid commander of the Expedition, a portrait, with a *précis* of his voyage, has already appeared in No. 77 of our journal; but it may be as well to refresh the reader's memory with another brief *resumé* of the important results.

The collection, then, whence these specimens have been selected, is the largest that has been brought home by any naval expedition since the time of Cook and Banks; which is more highly creditable to Captain Ross and the officers under his command, when we consider that the expedition was chiefly dispatched for observing magnetic phenomena. The collection consists of an immense number of ma-



BLACKBILLED SHEATH-BILL (CHIONIS MINOR).

rine animals of all classes and orders, from seals and fish, to the most minute animalcula, chiefly procured from the shores of the islands of the Antarctic Ocean, Terra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, New Zealand, and from all parts of the Southern and Antarctic Seas, between the latitudes of 40 degrees to 78 degrees south; for the great extent of the ocean traversed by these ships during the three successive voyages, gave them ample opportunities of capturing the numerous pelagic animals which swarm in those seas. To procure the animals, the towing net was used, from the latitude of England to 78 degrees south, twice through the tropics, and thrice across the whole breadth of the Atlantic Ocean, between America and Africa. The dredge was continually used in the Antarctic Circle, in depths varying from 40 to 400 fathoms; and on many occasions in the harbours of Falkland and Hermit Islands, at Cape Horn, Lord Auckland and



KING PENGUIN (APENODYTES PATAGONICA).

Campbell's Islands, Kerguelen's Land, New Zealand, and in many places within the tropics, as the banks of Cape Frio and the Brazils. Hence has been produced results of the greatest importance, in thus bearing on the most interesting geological problems. During the stay of the several vessels in the various harbours, great attention was paid to the collection of plants and land animals of all kinds. Thus, the unexplored islands to the south of New Zealand, Kerguelen's and Graham's Land, offered a rich store of varieties to the botanist, and the long

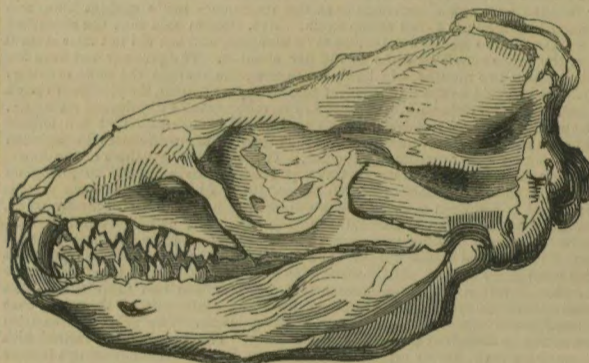


STENORHYNCHUS HOMEI.

stay of the vessels at Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, enabled them to complete the fauna and flora of these very interesting colonies: the botanical collections alone consist of upwards of 3,000 species, many of which are quite new to science, or were only before known by the specimens brought by Banks and Solander. The collection is altogether curious, as showing the great general similarity of the animal productions of the two Poles: this is especially the case with the marine crustacea; but, though the species are similar in general character, they are all still distinct as species from those of the Arctic seas. The same may be said with regard to the lepidopterous insects of New Zealand and the British islands.

We now proceed to the specimens illustrated.—1. The black-billed sheath-bill (*chionis minor*), a rare and interesting bird from Kerguelen's Land. Its distinguishing peculiarity is a sheath by which its nostrils are partially protected against the action of cold during its predatory excursions on the solidifying waters of the Antarctic Ocean.

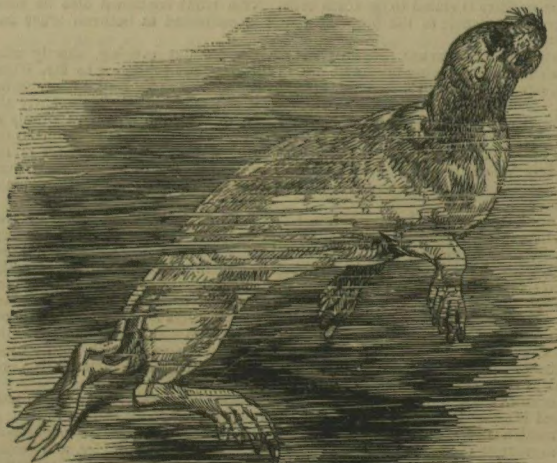
2.—The king penguin, (*apenodytes patagonica*.) This bird, of which our engraving represents a fine specimen, has been by most writers confounded with the great auk, (*alca impennis*.) The young only has, we believe, been hitherto exhibited; Captain Ross being the first to present to us the perfect bird. Mr. G. Bennett, in describing an ornithological visit to Macquarrie Island, says, the number of these birds collected together in this spot is immense; but it would be almost impossible to guess at it with any approach to truth, as, during the whole day and night, 30,000 or 40,000 of them are continually landing, and an equal number going to sea. Captain Ross found them in great numbers in the course of his voyage; and they became, from the uncouthness of their figures, a source of much merriment to the sailors, who, however, turned them to good account in the manufacture of what, in the South Seas, was



SKULL OF CRAB-EATING SEAL.

not an unsavoury variety of pasty. Auk-pie to an Antarctic appetite, is, we are told, a very delicious affair. The height of our specimen is four feet; its colours, blue, yellow, grey, and black, beautifully disposed, and harmoniously contrasted; its general plumage is close and compact, and in some cases horny; it is waterproof, an admirable adaptation of external covering to a severe climate, and suited also to a sea-bird. By the way, if we remember rightly, a row of penguins, with their light breasts, have been oddly likened to a line of children in their pincloths.

The remaining illustrations show specimens of various seals, Capt. Ross having in his collection perfected the history of these singular creatures. Of the individuals here figured, are the *stenorhynchus homei*, a native of the South Shetlands. Next are the crab-eating seal (*phoca carcinophaga*), and the sea-lion (*otaria jubata*). The latter species is found in the Falkland Islands. Sometimes the rocks along the shore are covered with multitudes of these animals; when fired at, they throw themselves into the sea; the old males snort and roar like mad bulls or lions, the females bleat exactly like calves, and the young cubs like lambs. When some of the herd are killed, the rest fly, and females often carry off a cub in their mouths. When undis-



YOUNG CRAB-EATING SEAL.



CRAB-EATING SEAL (PHOCA CARCINOPHAGA).

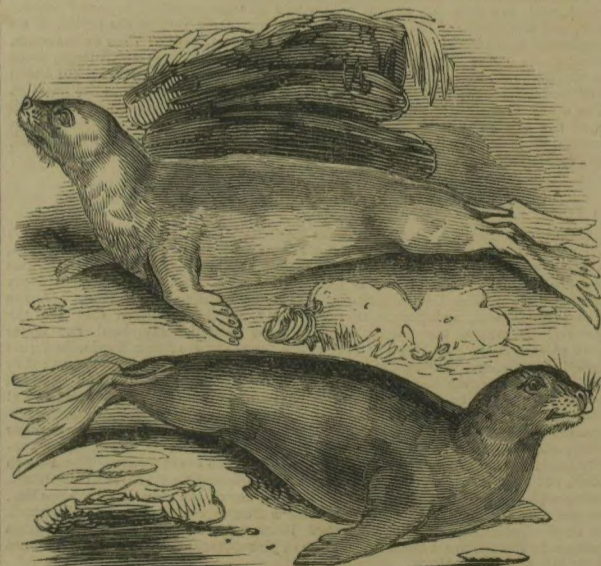
SEA LION (OTARIA JUBATA.)

turbed, they may be seen caressing each other most tenderly, and their snouts often meet together as if they were kissing.

The next specimen (*arctocephalus ursinus*) is the size of a large bear, seven feet long, and is covered with brown fur; it is also called the sea bear and the ursine seal. It is found on the islands on the north-west point of America. These seals are migratory, and live in families, each of which, amounting to 100 or 120, lives separately, though they crowd the shore to such an extent as often to compel the traveller to quit it and scale the neighbouring rocks. Both male and female are very affectionate to their young, and fierce in their defence, but the males are often tyrannically cruel to the females. They swim very swiftly, and are as great a terror to other seals as the sea lion is to them. The skins of the young are highly prized for clothing. The other species, *monunga proboscidea*, is, in the male only, distinguished by its proboscis.

The crab-eating seal is, however, probably the greatest novelty in this class of the collection; and, in addition to the entire figure of the animal, we have shown in the cut of its skull the admirable construction of its pronged teeth for crushing its peculiar prey.

We consider that a more interesting addition than the present has not been made for some years to the zoological wealth of the British Museum. The Government have already recognised the national advantages of thus contributing to public enlightenment, and have been, consequently, liberal in grants for purchases, &c. Under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, Mr. J. E. Gray, the obliging and able curator of the zoological department of the Museum, has arranged the whole of the animal specimens brought home by Captain Ross, in a natural classification, to be published by Mr. Murray; and Dr. Hooker has made a series of nearly 1000 beautiful drawings of the

ARCTOCEPHALUS URSINUS, AND
MONUNGA PROBOSCIDEA (FEMALE).

more delicate marine specimens, for the plates which are to accompany the work. The publication will be at the expense of the Admiralty; a plan which, in France, has been followed by admirable scientific results. In our country, if we mistake not, Dr. Richardson's "Fauna Americana Borealis" is the only work of its class paid for by the Government.

In a more popular point of view, these accessions to the British Museum are extremely gratifying, in proving the readiness of the trustees to extend, by the best possible means, the rational recreations of the people; and, at the same time, to aid the spread of science; for Captain Ross's collection is alike interesting to the holiday throng and important to the studious naturalist.

FIGURE-HEAD OF THE "JANUS."

LITERATURE.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES: from the German of V. A. HUBER, Professor of Western Literature at Marburg. AN ABRIDGED TRANSLATION, edited by FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, Professor of the Greek and Latin Classics at Manchester New College, and formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. 3 vols. London: Pickering, 1843.

This is a truly philosophical, able, and impartial performance, and worthy the notice and acceptance not only of every one who has received his education at either of our great seminaries of learning, but also of the general reader who is desirous of knowing to what and to whom his country is indebted for that bright and dignified position in the scale of intellectual and moral greatness, which he feels assured she holds when compared with the pretensions of other neighbouring nations. But while we must, for the most part, emphatically commend the matter and spirit of these volumes, we cannot praise their "getting up," disfigured as it is, by a series of trumpery lithographic portraits and prints; only look, for instance, at the portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, and observe his hand. This, however, is not the worst feature in the "publishing department" of so excellent a work. The editor, Mr. Newman, is, throughout, more or less at variance with his author, and he employs thirty-six pages of prefatory matter, for the most part, in explaining the reasons of this difference. It will be readily granted that a work thus ushered forth to the notice of Englishmen, must labour under considerable disadvantages: we could have wished, therefore, that Mr. Newman had declined the editorship, and that Mr. Heywood, the proprietor, had committed its publication to the superintendence of some more congenial and concurrent spirit. What could have induced the present editor, except it be for the sake of some passing notoriety, to give currency to views and opinions which he disapproves? It is not improbable, however, that some good may result from such collision of sentiment. University reforms may spring out of it, which otherwise had not been thought of. We cannot deny, indeed, that the editor manifests in his occasional antagonistic remarks considerable ability and acquaintance with his subject; but we doubt if the mode he has adopted of displaying them be a judicious one, and persuaded we are that they are not always justified by the state of circumstances, nor always consistent with the truth of facts.

The voluminous notes which the author has appended to the work, and of which the last volume wholly consists, are, in our estimation, as valuable as the text itself. The illustration facing the title-page to Vol. I. represents the introduction of the Senior Wrangler to the Vice-Chancellor, in January, 1842; and in Vol. II., page 354, the same Senior Wrangler is represented at the next stage of the ceremony, when he kneels before the Vice-Chancellor, and is admitted "ad respondendum questioni," which is a formality previous to graduation as a B.A. The Oxford ceremonies for degrees are seen in Vol. II., page 300, and Vol. II., part ii., page 516. Examination scenes at Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London, are also given in the second part of the Second Volume; and there are two plates on the tests in pages 672 and 678 of the same volume. The system of tests is different in Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. No ecclesiastical tests are required for the university degrees in Dublin; none are required for matriculation at Cambridge; but a signature to the Thirty-nine Articles is still required at matriculation at Oxford. The two English universities have tests for degrees, which vary again from each other. Cambridge requires a Bachelor of Arts to subscribe himself a *bona fide* member of the Church of England; Oxford expects him to sign the Thirty-nine Articles; and, for higher degrees, both universities require a signature to the Thirty-nine Articles.

The author, in his introductory chapter, presents us with some interesting and instructive sections on the growth of continental universities in the twelfth century, in which he arrives at conclusions essentially different from those of Meiners, and others, who maintain that the universities were originally independent of the church. On the contrary, our author contends, with truth, that most of the continental universities originated in entire dependence on the church, making no reference, meanwhile, to the Italian universities, nor to mere isolated cases, such as Bologna and Salerno, the oldest and most considerable, which had not an ecclesiastical origin. In fact, both positive testimony and general probabilities assure us, that the new intellectual impulse sprang up, not only on the domain and under the guidance of the church, but out of ecclesiastical schools. In the second chapter of the work we learn the state and position of the English universities previous to the thirteenth century, the great antiquity of Oxford as a seat of learning in Saxon times, and probably in Alfred's reign and the early state of Cambridge. The author proceeds, in the next chapter, to give some amusing details concerning these seminaries of learning during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, or what may be called the Middle Age. There can be no question that during this period the English universities were distinguished far more than ever afterwards by energy and variety of intellect. Later times cannot produce a concentration of men eminent in all learning and science of the age, such as Oxford and Cambridge then poured forth, mightily influencing the intellectual development of all Western Christendom.

The system of "Nations" sprung up in the English, as well as in the continental universities, as an order of things congenial to the wants of the age. Little or nothing is known of their constitution, rights, and laws, except that they are recognised as communities up to the end of the fourteenth century, and that at the beginning of the seventeenth they were becoming gradually obsolete. They were known by the names of Northernmen and Southernmen. The importance of the colleges contributed to break up the system, where, in fact, so great a fusion of the north and south of England had taken place, that no materials existed for the distinction of two "nations" at the university.

Mr. Huber gives us one section on the contrast of genius between northern and southern England, and others upon the sympathy between the English nation and the universities, the riots of the thirteenth century, and the direct political factions, at Oxford; whence he traces how these movements were connected with the reformation. And after giving us a chapter on the English universities in their relations toward the town corporations in the middle ages, and some general remarks on these seats of learning from the middle of the fourteenth century to the reformation, he very interestingly describes the foundation and organization of the different colleges, and the revival of classical studies in the universities. It was indeed to the renewed study of the classics that the colleges owed their elevation; and the grander foundations were, in fact, a result of the stimulus given by the same cause to the nobler spirits of the nation.

The last chapter of the first volume describes the state of the English universities during the Reformation to the end of Elizabeth's reign: one section of it is employed in detailing the university reform of 1549, and another its unsatisfactory results. With regard to the essential difference in the tendency of the two universities, Cambridge may be said to have gained a very perceptible start of her elder sister; partly by her freer movements, partly by her stricter demands, both in and out of the colleges. The intellectual distance between the two became still more remarkable after the end of the seventeenth century; and up to the most modern times it has never been completely adjusted. The peculiarities of the Cambridge reform consisted chiefly in the colleges getting into their hands the last fortress of democracy—the choice of the two proctors. Another section is devoted to the influence of the gentry upon the universities. Of the evidence concerning the domestic education of the gentry of that day, we may learn something from unexceptionable contemporaneous witnesses, such as Peacham, in his "Complete Gentleman," as quoted by Drake, in his "Shakspeare and his Times;" and Ascham, in his "Schoolmaster."

The second volume commences with the account—the external and internal history—of the universities from the death of Elizabeth to the Revolution. The author then proceeds, in the eleventh chapter, to discuss their exterior aspects and material resources, and their intellectual and moral state after the Revolution, and through the eighteenth century; and thence arrives at their condition in the most recent times. One division of this chapter is devoted to the discussion of the question of the comparative morality of English and German university life; and we are glad to find that Professor Huber handles this subject with a degree of fairness and impartiality not often seen in a foreign writer, when contrasting any of the institutions of his own country with those of England. He doubtless displays on this point much greater candour, as well as infinitely more information, than we find in some late works on the same subject. Moreover, on the actual prospects and present condition of the universities, we have some very interesting remarks. First, on their unpopularity; secondly, on their modern reforms; and thirdly, we are gratified by so just a comparison of English and German Universities, as to the intellectual results on the students.

With respect to "philosophy," M. Huber has some very just and

judicious remarks. He denies that the Germans, as a nation, deserve, in regard to philosophy, the opinion bestowed upon them by their neighbours, either in a good or a bad sense. The summits reached by the *Masters* of German philosophy are attainable to but very few; and there is room to fear that the stimulus which brought ripeness to the masters, is generating rottenness in the scholars, and is threatening to break up all positive, and thereby all living and life-giving knowledge. It seems to be aiming to resolve all religious, moral, political, and scientific cultivation into an utter negation of everything beyond "self;" and this, the more effectually, the more confidently it pretends to replace or supersede them by greater unity. Professor Huber proceeds very ably to compare the present and past century in the English universities, then to a defence of the universities, and next to describe the reforming movements of a minority within the universities. In short, the last dozen sections of this volume are most conspicuously worthy the attention of all who take an interest in the welfare of our grand national institutions of learning and religion, or in that, more particularly, of their own *Alma Mater*.

Notwithstanding all "the appliances and means to boot," so loudly trumpeted forth by many a self-denationalized Englishman, as available and actually made use of in Germany for the furtherance of all branches of a liberal education, and that almost gratuitously, Professor Huber thus speaks of the effects and results of the two systems, with which quotation we must conclude our notice of this most able, profound, judicious, and praiseworthy publication, so far at least as its author is concerned; and we can only wish that he had found a more congenial English editor.

If (says he) we judge of this part of our public education by our pompous pretensions, by the sign-boards of our Gymnasias, by the praises of modern Liberalism, the jargon of speculation, and the insipid oratory of our public functionaries, we shall appear to stand infinitely higher, in every point of universal preparatory education, than any other nation whatever. What a rich abundance of subjects for instruction and examination—of matters which are scarcely known by name elsewhere! What variety, what freedom, what activity of intellect, what an inspiration for all that is beautiful and noble in the whole sphere of European civilisation, what disgust of all petty, mechanical, and professional studies, must we not naturally presume in those who flock, from year to year, to the Universities! However, I must declare my conviction, and give my testimony, that all true and living results decrease in proportion as the means and the pretensions increase in number, artifice, and complication. In spite of all the lecture-lists of schools and universities with us, in spite of all our "maturity" regulations and examinations, History, Modern Languages and their Literature, the History of Literature, and even Geography and Natural History, are studied less generally, less zealously, and less successfully, than in the corresponding academic spheres in England, where all is left to voluntary love of knowledge and self-impulse.

THE BOY'S TREASURY OF SPORTS, PASTIMES, AND RECREATIONS; with 400 Engravings, by S. WILLIAMS D. Bogue.

This is a new book of games for boys, with a few sports and recreations, physical and mental, that delight also the "children of a larger growth." The work truly begins at the beginning, with nursery toys, and proceeds to the tops, marbles, and balls of the play-ground. Then we have a batch of parlour pastimes; and the scene shifts to invigorating out-door sports, followed by cricket, gymnastics, swimming, and skating; archery, fencing, and riding follow—the latter a novelty in a book of this class. Keeping animals fills several pages, in which kindness to the little pets is bespoken, in the remark that "humanity is a jewel, which every boy should be proud to wear in his breast." Draughts, chess, dominoes, and bagatelle are next explained in brief, but comprehensive treatises; and are followed by amusements in arithmetic and legerdemain. Sections of recreations in chemistry, optics, electricity, and magnetism succeed; with toy balloons, paper fire-works, and modelling in card-board and cork. Puzzles and paradoxes, enigmas and riddles, are next served up; and a chapter of amusing miscellanies concludes the volume. In the preface, we are assured that the work contains many new games that have never before been printed in a book of the kind; the old games are described afresh; and thus, it is altogether a new book. It is embellished with upwards of 400 engravings by Samuel Williams: many of these are extremely picturesque, and the head and tail-pieces are so many pretty bits of emblematic art. Altogether, "The Boy's Treasury" is a fascinating present for youth, produced in good taste, and, accordingly, worthy of extensive patronage.

THE ALBANIAN. By J. C. COLLINS. W. Strange.

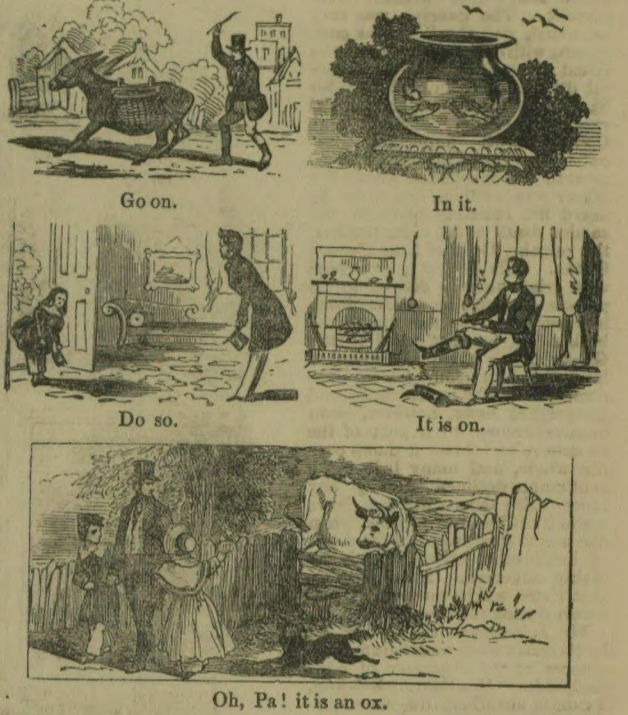
This is a metrical tale of Grecian Independence, in part founded upon a prose tale which appeared in an Annual, in the year 1829. The struggle lies between the Albanian (Carlo), and the Pacha; the former is slain by a spahi, and the tale closes with a touching picture of his *inamorata*, "the lovely Helen," at his untimely fall. The poem has in it many passages of true pathos, besides some germs of higher promise.

TRAVELS IN IRELAND (REISEN IN IRELAND). By J. G. KÖHL. The Author of this work is already known to the English reader, by his travels in Russia and the Austrian dominions; and the present work is the first of a series to be devoted to the United Kingdom, and part of France, with illustrations of their social condition and comparative progress. However hasty a traveller's sketches, however imperfect a traveller's views, every nation gains by the observation of an intelligent mind. A good book, reflectively and dispassionately written, is as honest a monitor as a mirror—which shows, with equal truth, the charms of beauty and the wrinkles of age. No country can possibly merit more attention, none so earnestly fix it as Ireland—whose political condition is an anomaly; whose social condition is a crime. Into the discussion of the cause of this it is needless to enter: its just solution will be obtained only by laying aside party spirit, and by extending information among all classes; for the right government of a people should be, not the ambition or the interest of a class, but the common end and the general aim of all. Towards this—a fair and unprejudiced view of the present state of Ireland—Mr. Köhl's work will greatly tend. He observed, far and wide, the same desolating blight of ignorance, party hate, of superstition, and poverty; and yet, amid this, he has not failed to point out the first rays of light which herald the coming of a more blessed dawn of hope, and of further progressive good. After visiting the Edgeworths, he proceeded to Edenvale, travelling through the most barren part of the county of Clare, and obtaining much useful information upon the state of the peasantry, the laws of landlord and tenant, the relative number of the Catholics and Protestants, the benefits derived from the extensive system of education now adopted, and, more particularly, the moral resurrection of the people, by the Temperance movement, and of its apostle, Father Mathew. The aspect of this is in part cheering; yet sadly, painfully depressing. "I have seen, in Hungary," says Mr. Köhl, "and elsewhere, dwellings wretched enough; but, scarcely in any land have I beheld such miserable hovels as are to be seen here, and, sad to say, in many other parts of Ireland." He is no less descriptive, almost ludicrously so, upon the dress of the beggars, or rather rags; and introduces a curious comparison between the costume of the labourers and those of other lands. The chapter on the Round Towers, and the learning of the Kerry men, will repay perusal; although, it is hardly requisite to say, nothing new has been added relative to the origin of the first, and that the second is proved to be as imaginative a fiction as any other in daily circulation. In his locomotive partialities Mr. Köhl is difficult to please: it is an even question upon which side the balance of his dislike sways, or which to him is most distressing—the outside seat of a coach, or the seat of an outside car. Next to his portraits of Father Mathew, Tom Steele, and Daniel O'Connell, are the sketches of his drivers, and Temperance guides. The Infant Schools at Wexford is an interesting sketch: we hardly remember one to which we could more particularly direct attention. Of the broad and grand features of Irish scenery we expected more, much more, forcible description. Mr. Köhl either does not feel, or cannot pourtray, scenery; and exhibits, in this respect, the painful accuracy of his countrymen, who seem ever more pleased to count the pebbles on the roadside, than to impress upon their readers the rich luxuriance of nature, and magic contrasts of light and shade which she presents. Mr. Köhl has described the Giant's Causeway *geologically*, Glendalough *septicaally*, and Killarney *quietly*—but truly in every respect. His style is, throughout, pleasing and animated; his information well condensed, and carefully obtained; where he condemns, he does so in a becoming spirit; and his praise never degenerates into adulation. That he has made some mistakes was to be expected: that in a translation some parts would bear suppression (those, for instance, on the "Superstitions of the Peasantry," Vol. II., pp. 206, 207), will be readily conceded; but that he has added much information to our knowledge of Ireland—of the dreadful sufferings of the vast mass of the people—of the cause and object of the great question of Repeal, which now casts its shadow o'er the land—and that he has done this in an unprejudiced, educated, and feeling manner—will not be denied. Believing that a correct knowledge of many points, upon which he has written, to be of the greatest importance

at any time, but imperatively necessary now, we recommend this work to our readers—convinced that Mr. Köhl will please all dispassionate people, whether as an author or a witness.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LIBRARY. No. I. THE PRIMER. This is the commencement of a very meritorious attempt to produce a series of "children's books" of a very superior description. In these days of illustration and illumination, we do not see why the improved taste in embellishment which characterises our books for youth and manhood should not be extended to those for childhood, and even infancy. Hitherto, books for the nursery have been disfigured with grotesque and vulgar representations, or rather misrepresentations, of objects of every-day life. But, why begin with this distortion, unless you will persist in verifying the maxim, that part of the great business of after-life is to *unlearn*. Let children from the cradle be accustomed to graceful and artistic pictures of real life: place before them the picturesque, not the grotesque, and there will be no time lost in unlearning.

But this new Primer is not merely entitled to notice for its pretty embellishments; it aims at higher game. Thus, in place of the common primer alphabet, we have what is termed "the comparative alphabet," in which each letter is represented by an object of analogous form; for example, "C's like the half-moon the dark clouds among," and accordingly we have a crescent moon; whilst all the objects and scenes selected are novel and pleasing. The teaching of the Arabic numerals by the fingers, and the Roman numerals by a clock-face, is also good, as are the illustrations of words and sentences—here are specimens:—



The reading lessons of monosyllables are nicely penned; and, in place of the inanity of the old horn-book, or "Reading Made Easy," we have sound, healthy sentiments, and reverend precepts.

The Primer contains a shoal of little wood-cuts, besides a set of pictures, cleverly drawn and engraved: the entire number of illustrations must exceed 300. The frontispiece, printed in blue, gold, and crimson, is a very pretty composition—the young Prince of Wales in his goat chaise at Windsor, the triple-plume, and a group of toys, such as delight children of every rank, from the heir to a throne to the shoeless cottager. There is, likewise, an heraldic dedicatory page, of purple, gold, and crimson; and the cover is resplendent with sheet gold, relieved with a medallion portrait of the young Prince of Wales. The whole affair will, we think, be universally admired by parents, and received with ecstasy by the little folk.

NEW MUSIC.

THE WOODMAN. An Emigrant (? Emigrant's) Song; the poetry by T. W. Borthwick, Esq.; the Music by T. German Reed. Reed and Sons.

As we always read the words of a song before we can in any way judge of how far the music is consonant to it, we accordingly perused those of the present production, and confess ourselves quite at a loss to understand the following non-sequitur:—

Though flow'rs again o'er meadows spring,
And the hedge rows all look gay;
Though the blackbirds chaunt and the thrushes sing,
'Tis the merry, merry month of May.

This objection, however, is more applicable to the composer of the music than to the author of the words, for he uses false punctuation in his phrases, and comes to a full stop in his melody when the verbal sense is suspended. The *pedale crudities* are too sour for our palate.

The new opera, "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL." The words by Alfred Bunn, Esq.; the music by M. W. Balfe. Chappell, New Bond-street.

Many have been the cavillings against Balfe by illiberal, envious, and, for the most part, ignorant critics; but still he is a public favourite here, or wherever he goes, and therefore may be perfectly indifferent to their private opinion. What though he be not a Mozart, a Beethoven, or a Rossini—he is a composer of no ordinary genius, and well deserves the popularity he has obtained.

Consultus juris, et actor
Causarum medicis abest virtute disert
Messalæ, nec scit quantum Cascellius Aulus;
Sed tamen in pretio est,

and although an absolute originality may not be pleaded for him, he, occasionally, indeed often, exhibits proofs that he possesses the power of creating new melodies, or combinations of harmony quite his own, or so re-modelling those of others, that he imparts a new grace to them. Nobody complains of Virgil's copying Homer, or of Livy pilfering whole books, *verbatim*, from Polybius: yet every little musical snarler will bark if we find but half a phrase which resembles something he had heard before. We allow that Balfe had his faults, but he abounds in beauties too, and

Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendari maculis,

ought to be the motto inscribed upon every generous critic's standard, instead of ill nature and jealousy.

The beauties of Balfe's music, which we gladly advert to first, are clearness of design in its dramatic effects, consonance of character with the incidents of its story, and the thorough knowledge or artistic skill by which the orchestral arrangements are made to support and enrich the vocal department. Construction, phrenologically speaking, is another of his virtues; but in this very essential requisite for a dramatic composer, he has not quite attended to the saying that *virtus est vitium fugere*: for often, for the sake of what is called "figure," he produces raw and cruder harmonies. Another thing: he does not always bear in mind that beautiful line,

Strong without rage—without o'erflowing, full!

But this perhaps is more the vice of the age than his peculiar fault. Rossini introduced the thunder-and-lightning style of filling up a *partition*, and no composer now-a-days thinks he can command the attention of an audience unless he make some attempt at being a *Jupiter tonans*, although his combustibles are in the ratio of a single squib to a powder magazine compared to his—

Who set a bright, but bad example.

Modern music of every kind is over-instrumented. There are occasions, to be sure, when we should like to hear a full "celestial quire" sound forth its countless diapason;—such as in that passage of the brilliant musician's chorus, "For unto us," where the word "wonderful" occurs, the perfect utterance of which requires the philosophical

dream of the Samian to be realized, that we might have the "concentum celi" of the orbal minstrelsy to perform it with the gigantic strength in which it was imagined. But, on the other hand, we do not like to be *opioleided* incessantly through three long acts of an opera. A modern poet agrees with us on this point:—

Where the bee's hum
Of drowsy melody,
Should gently come
How often do we see
That tuneless noise usurps its place
And brings on Music's art disgrace!
In serenade
That should be play'd,
Or sung, as soft as roses' sighing,
A trumpet
Will make a stir
"Wad mak' ye think the warl' was dying!"
What would the lady's father say
If he could hear such roundelay!
He surely would *qui-tam* for poaching
Or Guzman like shoot in the dark
At any noisy, stout-lung'd spark
Upon his premises encroaching!

The overture to this opera, for the greater part, consists of a medley of the airs which are subsequently executed by the vocalists; but, unlike those of Weber's "Der Freyschütz," they are deficient in abstract dignity, and therefore impart but little delight. It is not every melody that can be sung and played with equal effect. The point from the "Don Giovanni" overture is too often repeated, but still there is considerable ingenuity exhibited throughout this composition. The Gipsy chorus is effective—we like it all with the exception of the introduction of the unmeaning Italian interjection of *Ah! Ah!* and the third bar of the music to its expression, which we rejoice to see was omitted by the scrupulous Moscheles in his most brilliant fantasias on subjects from the opera; we shall have the pleasure of noticing these presently. The quintet, "Thou'ry hope be fled," is highly dramatic, in the Italian *Carione* style, and breaks into chorus very effectively. The concerted music throughout is admirable, particularly the trio, "Through the word wilt thou fly, love" which is a charming composition, full of feeling and elegance. Of the three duets, we prefer "The Secret of Her Birth"—the *motifs* are brilliant, and the accompaniments kept in most excellent figure. Although Miss Rainforth contrives to make "I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls" the gem of the piece, it is by no means the best composition amongst the songs: we could find its phrases in several sources. The ballad, "Then You'll Remember Me," is extremely simple, and more in the manner of some former popular ballads, by the same composer. In the ballad, "Tis Sad to Leave our Father-land," between bars 3 and 4 of the melody, there is a false progression, which we have elsewhere noticed in Balfe's music. In the ballad of the "Heart Bowed Down," there are some delicate touches of the accomplished musician. The galop and the waltz are spirited and graceful: in the latter, however, at pages four and five, there is a most pertinacious preservation of figure, which is not altogether conducted *secundum artem*. Taking this opera as a whole, it is a work highly creditable to the genius that inspired it. We may be truly proud of Balfe.

No. 1.—Brilliant Fantasia, on select subjects from Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl," for the piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Mrs. J. Andrew, by J. Moscheles.
No. 2.—Grand Fantasia, on favourite subjects from ditto, composed and dedicated to Miss Mecke, by ditto. Chappell, New Bond-street.

We are at a loss to know which of these productions to prefer; although one of them is said to be on "select" subjects, and the other upon "favourite," the master-hand of Moscheles has, with his wonted grace and learning, imparted new beauty and interest to each of them. They cannot fail to be popular with all pianists of taste and judgment.

Favourite airs, in M. W. Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl," arranged for the pianoforte, with an *ad lib.* accompaniment for the flute, in three books, by J. F. Burrows. Chappell, New Bond-street. Arranged in Mr. Burrows' best style, with taste and fidelity to the vocal themes. The *ad lib.* flute accompaniment is at once unobtrusive and effective.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.—Vocal and Instrumental. (Davidson). "This work," says the title-page, "is intended to foster the growing taste for musical attainment, by the publication of standard and classical music at the lowest price consistent with editorial accuracy and elegance of typography!"

The purpose is certainly a laudable one, and has been carried out by the publisher most excellently, as far as the "typographical elegance" and "low price," but here must end our approbation.

In the first place, nothing can be more out of place than florid instrumental accompaniments on any composition originally intended to be exclusively vocal. A compressed piano-forte score taken from the vocal one, might be allowed, for the sake of facilitating the progress of those who cannot sing at sight, and then dispensed with as soon as possible. In the next place, the accompaniments to the glees, catches, &c., in this work, are beneath criticism. We only request any musician to look at those daubed over the following exquisite musical paintings:—Danby's "Fair Flora," King's "Witches" (here they are quite ludicrous), or the absurd nonsense that is appended to the splendid old round of "Care thou canker." Let him look to these, we say, and then wonder why the terms "editorial accuracy" have been used or abused! This may be "Music for the Million," but it will not suit the few select!

AN DEN MOND (to the Moon). Song, translated from Goethe, by W. Bartholomew, Esq., the music by W. J. Tomashek. Ollivier, New Bond-street.

This song to the moon was written by no lunatic—he was quite in his senses, as was also the translator of Goethe's words; but still we would advise the composer to study a little more the *politesse* that ought to be observed amongst chords; for instance, between the bars

21 and 22 there is an awkward and rude progression; the 5 unceremoniously proceeding to a new fundamental, which, if not precisely a heinous crime, is a breach of good manners in harmony.

FORGET THEE. Ballad. The words by the Rev. John Moultrie, the melody by C. F. D., Esq.; symphonies and accompaniments by George E. Hay. Ollivier, New Bond-street.

This is a very charming melody, and is elegantly harmonized. The words, however, are not new to us; for they were instantly almost identified with "a song of other days" that "floats on our memory like half-forgotten dreams;" it is not fair to make mince-pies of the old plum-puddings of our ancestors. The song, *per se*, is very beautiful, and we again record the correct good taste and fine feeling exhibited in Mr. Hay's symphonies and accompaniments.

CHATSWORTH QUADRILLES. Composed by Charles Coote, Pianist to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Ollivier, New Bond-street. The great merit of this set, consists in being original: there are no desecrations of vocal melodies—no twistings and curtailments to fit a popular melody to the "lascivious pleasantries" of a waltz, or even quadrille. But, although the melodies are original, the harmonies are still more so! On the title-page there is a most exquisite lithograph of Chatsworth, executed in the very perfection of art.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Dunn is certainly a "prime one in the field" of catership for public amusement; nobody seems to feel the pulse of the multitude with more stethoscopic accuracy than he. The present lessee has had the tact to discover the taste of public opinion, and to administer to it with liberality, judgment, and such consequent effect, as justifies, we hope, the greatest expectancy of his enormous outlay. A great deal has been said about non-encouragement of native talent; but we would ask who has fostered it more than Mr. Dunn? If people will not go to see tragedies badly acted, that is not his fault; he even avails himself of the only histrionic genius in the country, which argues a devotion to *Melpomene*; but he finds that other sister muses are more friendly to his cause, and he would be wanting in judgment if he did not avail himself of their succour. Last season he engaged one of the most enchanting *dansesuses* in the world, Carlotta Grisi, and this time he presents to us another, whose merits can scarcely be defined, Madlle. Fleury, who in the "redolence of spring and beauty" has not been surpassed upon any stage.

The ballet of "The Maid of Ghent" is formed upon the visionary school—the Victorine—the Keatland—the Fitzball school! Reality is laughed at—probability is rejected—but still there is enough for sense to enjoy and imagination to associate with. The story is of no great importance as relates to novelty; but in its present form it gives ample opportunity to some artists to display some original graces; and foremost we will mention Madlle. Fleury, as Diana, confessing at the same time that, unlike Horace, we are not capable

DIANE.

Dicere laudes.

Mademoiselle's appearance as the Goddess was one of the most elegant personations we ever witnessed. M. Vestris is a graceful dancer, educated, we presume, in the French school, and one who never sacrifices ease to agility. The pantomime, or rather the genuine acting of Albert, was superb, particularly in the desperate gambling scene. Nothing could have been more truth-like. The scenery is magnificent, and reflects the highest credit upon the Grieves, who may be styled the most genuine scene-painters of this or any other day, seeing that they pay their whole and sole devotion to the stage, and do not fritter their talent away. "The Maid of Ghent" is a splendid spectacle, helped to the utmost by beautiful, graceful music, the composition of Adolphe Adam, and will no doubt realize the expectations of its liberal speculators by a long and glorious run. One word at parting concerning Fleury. She seemed to be the realization of our classic dreams; "taller than her attendant nymphs she stood," and in a trifling attribute

Terret, lastrat, agit, Proserpina, Luna, Diana
Ima, suprema, feras, sceptrum, fulgore, sagittâ.

We advise all lovers of beauty, grace, and art, to witness this magnificent spectacle.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Royal National Repeal Association took place on Monday at the Conciliation Hall. The attendance was numerous. Mr. Steele was called to the chair. Mr. Clements handed in £70 from Manchester, and the Secretary £50 from Belfast, and £20 from Newry. Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., then brought forward the petition of which he had given notice on the last day of meeting. In doing so he congratulated the Association on the altered tone of Ministers in respect to Ireland, as evinced in the debate in progress in the House of Commons. If the prayer of that petition be conceded, and a full enquiry granted into the circumstances connected with the trial, it would be impossible for the Crown to bring the convicted traversers up for judgment; but if it were not, and from his experience of the manner in which Ireland and Irish affairs were treated in the Imperial Parliament he feared it would not—it would afford another proof, if another proof were required—of the necessity of Repeal. Mr. O'Neill Daunt seconded the adoption of the petition, which was carried by acclamation. Some other business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned. The rent for the week was upwards of £500.

The *Evening Post* states, on the authority of a letter from Clifton, county Galway, that when the account of the verdict against Mr. O'Connell was known, the two Government steamers in the bay fired five rounds each as a mode of rejoicing for the news.

Leonard Dobbin, Esq., formerly Representative for the city of Armagh, departed this life at his residence in Armagh on the 19th inst. Mr. Dobbin was a firm supporter of Liberal principles, and took an active part in the proceedings of the Volunteer Convention at Dungannon.

A meeting of the leading Irish Whigs is to be held at Claremont House for the purpose of nominating a deputation to present a memorial to the Queen, in reference to the present condition of Ireland. It is said that the memorial will go the length of entreating her Majesty to take measures for holding occasional Parliaments in Dublin.

HYDROPATHY IN FRANCE.—Upon an application being made to the French Government for permission to open an hydropathic establishment in Paris, the Government referred the subject to the French Academy for their opinion. The following are the conclusions to which the Academy arrived after mature consideration:—1. That hydrophaty is a dangerous therapeutic method, which does not rest on facts; 2. that its theory is chimerical; 3. that it is in disaccord with our chemical and pathological doctrines; 4. that the Academy cannot in any way approve of it; 5. that the use of cold water has been long in the domain of medicine, and submitted to rules.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—We had about an average supply of English wheat on sale to-day. Fine qualities were in demand at Monday's quotations; but all other kinds were a heavy sale, and prices were with difficulty supported. In foreign wheat exceedingly little was doing, at unaltered currencies. The quantity of barley on show was large, while the trade with it ruled dull, at barely stationary prices. The malt trade was very dull, while oats, beans, peas, and four ruled as last quoted.

GRAIN.—English: Wheat, 2390; barley, 5850; oats, 3670 quarters. Irish: barley, 760; oats, 14370 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 600 quarters. Four, 4770 sacks. Malt, 2740 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 60s; ditto white, 58s to 65s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 55s; ditto white, 45s to 55s; rye, 23s to 35s; grinding barley, 23s to 32s; distilling ditto, 26s to 31s; malted ditto, 32s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoes ditto, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; mangle, 31s to 33s; white, 28s to 29s; boilers, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s to 58s; Danzig, red, 50s to 62s; white, 60s to 65s. In bond.—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas, 23s to 25s, per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For linseed, the demand has ruled steady, at full prices; but, in other kinds of seeds very little has been doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 22s to 26s per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 45s to 46s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s 6d to 45s 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Wheat.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 53s 6d; barley, 53s 4d; oats, 19s 6d; rye, 33s 5d; beans, 30s 6d; peas, 31s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average which governs Duty.—Wheat, 52s 2d; barley, 33s 4d; oats, 19s 6d; rye, 32s 11d; beans, 29s 10d; peas, 30s 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 18s; barley, 5s; oats, 7s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—Public sales of 37710 packages have been held this week. These auctions have passed off well—about 15,000 chests having found buyers, and prices have in some instances had an upward tendency. Privately, a good business is doing at full prices.

Sugar.—Public sales, 24,000 cwt. by private contract, a good business has been doing in all kinds of sugar at very full rates. The supplies in warehouse are now considerably less than were those at the corresponding period in 1843.

Coffee.—Clean sorts of B. P. coffee are scarce, and in request at full quotations. Ceylons are more inquired for, and large parcels of good ordinary have been taken at 66s 6d to 67s. Foreign coffee is selling readily, and the rates have an upward tendency.

Cocoa.—This article is in somewhat active inquiry at late quotations.

Spirits.—Rum is still in brisk demand at improved rates. Brandy is rather dull. Corn spirits 10s to 10s 2d per gallon.

Cocoa.—55 bushels, 5 punctures cocoa-nut oil at public sale went at £25 10s to £31 7s 6d per ton, for middling to good quality. Other descriptions are quite as dear.

Tallow.—The market is flat. Small sales of P.Y.C. are made at 40s 9d to 41s per cwt. Town tallow, 42s net cash.

Provisions.—Very large arrivals of Irish butter have again taken place, and which have depressed the demand. The best parcels are, however, worth 64s to 72s per cwt. Foreign butter dull of sale, but not lower. Fine Dutch is selling in small parcels at 98s to 102s per cwt. Bacon is selling freely, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. In hams but little doing. Lard is 1s per cwt. dearer.

Cattle.—Hebburn Main, 15s; Wylam 15s 3d; Heaton, 16s 3d; Killingworth, 16s; New March, 13s 3d; Brindley's Heaton, 13s 9d; Lambton, 13s 6d; 15s per ton.

Hops.—For Weald of Kent peckles we have a very active demand, at an advance of 2s per cwt. In all other kinds of hops a good business is doing at full prices. Weald of Kent peckles, 45s to 46s 10s; Mid Kent do., 46s 10s to 47s 10s; East Kent do., 46s 10s to 47s; Choice do., 47s to 48s 10s; Sussex do., 46s to 47s 10s; Farnham's, 47s 10s to 48s 10s; Mid Kent bags, 46s 10s to 47s 10s.

Wool.—The imports this week have been trifling. The demand, for most descriptions, is steady, at full prices.

Potatoes.—About 2000 tons of potatoes have reached the Pool, since our last, which move off slowly, at from £2 10s to £4 per ton.

Smithfield.—Notwithstanding the supply of beasts on sale here to-day was very small, we have again to report a dull inquiry for that description of stock, at barely Monday's reduced prices. Prime old downs being unusually scarce, commanded in some instances, an advance of 2d. per 8lbs. In a few kinds of sheep, a good business was doing, at very full rates. Calves were in short supply, and active demand, at an improvement of 2d. per 8lbs. Pigs went off briskly and prices had an upward tendency. Milch cows sold slowly at £16 to £19 each. Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 3d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 4d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime coarse wooled sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; sucking calves, 18s to 20s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each. Beasts, 432; cows, 148; sheep, 2040; calves, 93; pigs, 283.

Neugate and Leadenhall.—We had a full average supply of each kind of meat on sale to-day, while the demand was steady. At full prices:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; per 8lbs. by the carcass.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The amount of money in request of profitable employment has rather increased during this week, and so also has the difficulty, previously existing, for finding safe channels for its investment. In the money markets generally this abundance of money continues to create a considerable degree of buoyancy in the value of most descriptions of public securities. In the share market the usual amount of business has been transacted, and prices, on the whole, have been fairly supported, with the exception of the London and Birmingham Railway Association, which have undergone rather a serious decline, probably occasioned by large sales effected by Manchester proprietors, from a dread of the future competition of the Chester and the Holyhead line—a fear, however, which can have no permanent foundation in the Guildford road-rail line, instead of iron rails, extensive purchases have been made, at a premium of from 2 to 2½ per cent. The demand for the South-Western also increases, and the shares are each one pound higher than we quoted them in our last publication. In Great Western shares a good deal of money continues to be invested at their previous quotations. The Holyhead and Chester proposed line is favourably thought of by the moneyed interest, and on the whole, this department of enterprise is in a sound and healthy condition.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange considerable activity has prevailed during this week, and a fair amount of money has been invested in the low priced bonds of the new American states. Venezuela Bonds have been sold at 40, and it is generally believed that New Granada is specially to imitate the example of Venezuela. Colombian Bonds cannot at present be purchased, as yet, under 14½, with an appearance of being still higher. The inquiry after the Bonds of Peru and Buenos Ayres also increases, and, at their present prices, they are considered by capitalists to be a fair object of speculation. In many of the European national securities, likewise, much animation is visible. They may good answer, as times go, and unbounded confidence is reposed in the ultimate security of money so invested.

The amount of floating stock now on the English Stock Exchange, is weekly becoming smaller, and to purchase even a small sum of any description of the British funds, with the exception of the Three-and-a-half per Cent., causes an advance of from ¼ to ½ per cent. in their previous prices. Accordingly, the Consols are again rather above our last quotations, and many expect that they will arrive at par before the close of the current year. Bank Stock has again reached 105, and as the renewal of the Bank Charter is certain, it is supposed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have the assistance of this great establishment in his endeavour to reduce the Three-and-a-half per Cent. into a stock bearing a lower rate of annual dividend. India Stock feels the pressure from without, and every attempt to invest money in it causes an advance in its value. The healthy state of our foreign export trade, in the meantime, is adding to the amount of unemployed capital, for on the Royal Exchange, last post day, there were more sellers than buyers of bills drawn on foreign nations, and a proportionable improvement in the rates of the foreign exchanges was the necessary consequence. Thus must the balances of our foreign trade continue to be remitted to our merchants in the precious metals, for sometime to come at all events.

Barren Funds.—Three per Cent. Consols, 97½; 4 per Cent. Consols, 98½; 5 per Cent. Consols, 102½; 3½ per Cent. new, 102½; Bank of England Stock, 195 to 196½; 3 per Cent. 132 to 134; East India Stock, 278 to 280; India Bonds, 85s. premium; Exchange Bills, 72s. premium; Union Bank of London, 103 to 111; London and Westminster Bank, 23½; London Joint Stock Bank, 13½; Consols for the Settlement, 97½; South Sea Annuities 97½; Long Annuities 12½ to 13½.

FOREIGN STOCKS AND BONDS.—Spanish Actives, 23½ to 24; Spanish Threes, 32½ to 33; Mexican Bonds, 34; Colombian, 14 to 14½; Venezuela, 40½; Peruvian 33 to 35; Buenos Ayres, 36 to 37; Chilean, 104 to 105; Brazilian, 79 to 80; Belgian, 106 to 107; Austrian, 115 to 117; Russian, 117 to 118; Danish, 87½ to 89; Neapolitan, 103 to 106; Dutch 3½ per Cent., 56½; Dutch Fives, 102½; Portuguese, 48; Greek, ex the Coupon, 13½ to 14.

SHARE LIST PRICES.—London and Birmingham, 230 to 235; South Western, 77 to 78; Brighton, 42½; Blackwall, 61; Greenwich, 51; Croydon, 16; Manchester and Leeds, 113 to 115; Manchester and Birmingham, 40 to 41; Birmingham and Derby, 55½ to 56½; Midland Counties, 85 to 87; North Midland, 89 to 87; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 58 to 59½; Great Western, 106 to 108; South Eastern and Dover, 33 to 37; Eastern Counties, 103½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 71 to 72; Paris and Orleans, 32½ to 33; Paris and Rouen 32½; Rouen and Havre, 6 premium; Yarmouth and Norwich, 22 to 23; York and North Midland, 118 to 120; Guildford, 23 per share mid. 7½ to 8; Northern and Eastern, 55; Newcastle and Darlington, junction 34 to 35; Edinburgh and Berwick, 1 to 2 premium; Great North of England, 93 to 95; Hull and Selby, 59 to 60; Bristol and Exeter, 67 to 68.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

BANKRUPT.—R. BECKLEY, North Audley-street, Hanover-square, grocer.—R. L. STURTEVANT, Church-street, Bethnal-green, soap-manufacturer.—W. G. ROWLEY, High-street, Deptford, wine merchant.—L. LUMLEY, Corn wall road, Surrey, victualler.—T. BAYSON, Adle-street, City, commission agent.—J. G. PETRIE, B-dington, Durham, ham carpenter.—R. DAVENPORT, J. A. LEXANDER, Moutrose, manufacturer.—J. and R. D. KEM, Greenock, merchants.—R. MARSHALL, Glasgow, tea merchant.—D. GRAMHAM, Kilmaron, skinner.—W. CRAWFORD, Largs, Ayrshire, cattle dealer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

17th Light Dragoons.—Second class Staff Surgeon J. B. Gibson, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Pilkington.

Regt. Fusilier Guards.—The Hon. J. W. Fortescue to be Esquire and Lieutenant, vice Rodger.

1st Regiment of Foot: Ensign F. Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Lyndon; W. H. S. Sharpe to be Ensign, vice Carter. 3rd: Major C. E. Eaton, to be Major, vice Barr; 20th: Lieut. W. Frith to be Captain, vice Brock; Ensign J. R. Jackson to be Lieutenant, vice Frith; J. E. Deane to be Ensign, vice Jackson. 21st: Paymaster G. P. Erskine to be Paymaster, vice Jean. 22nd: Captain D. R. Smith to be Major, vice W. Raban; Lieutenant W. B. Kelly to be Captain, vice Smith. 25th: Lieut. H. T. Walker to be Adjutant, vice Priestley. 26th: Asst. Surg. W. Home, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Menzies. 28th: Capt. F. Adams to be Major, vice Parker; Capt. G. R. Cummin to be Captain, vice M'Murdo. Lieut. E. Luzzo to be Captain, vice Adams; Ensign J. A. McLeod to be Lieutenant, vice Mac Lachlan. 29th: Major M. Barr to be Major, vice Eaton. 30th: Ensign C. D. Oliver to be Lieutenant, vice Broome; R. S. Lindsay to be Ensign, vice Oliver. 40th: A. R. Randle to be Ensign, vice Roberts. 49th: W. E. H. Vere to be Ensign, vice Poonohy. 50th: Lieut. H. E. De Montmorency, to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke. 50th: Lieut. H. Edwards to be Captain, vice De Haviland; Ensign T. R. Hickson to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. J. J. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Edwards. To be Ensigns without purchase: G. J. A. Cameron, vice Hickson; G. S. Home, vi e Smith; Lieut. J. Fend to be Adj., vice McGrath. 55th: H. M. C. Stanhope to be Ensign, vice Austin. 63d: Ensign C. Roberts to be Ensign, vice Macdonald. 65th: W. Simpson, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Grogan. 67th: Capt. F. W. Lane to be Captain, vice Vance; Capt. R. Hare to be Captain, vice R. E. Currie; Lieut. H. Collette to be Captain, vice Hare; Ensign R. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Collette; J. C. Murray to be Ensign, vice Jones. 68th: Major Gen. Sir M. Gibbs, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Johnston, K.C.B. 70th: Major E. J. White to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. Kelsall; Capt. W. Taylor to be Major, vice White; Lieut. J. P. Costabadi to be Captain, vice Taylor; Ensign J. W. F. Fider to be Lieutenant, vice Costabadi; F. W. Dowse, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Fider. 78th: Capt. W. M. G. M'Murdo to be Captain, vice Cummin. 85th: G. Thompson to be Ensign, vice Lord Langford. 98th: Ensign S. H. H. Edwards to be Lieutenant; C. B. Brown to be Ensign, vice E. T. Wade to be Assistant, vice Ormsby. At St. West India Regiment: Captain C. B. Vane to be Cap. ad. vice Lieut. Capt. Cape Mounted Riflemen: Ensign J. Burrow to be Lieutenant, vice Le Touzel; Ensign R. G. G. Cumming to be Ensign, vice Bassett; J. S. Francis to be Ensign, vice Burrow. Royal Newfoundland Companies: W. J. Coen to be Ensign, vice Cumming. BARRYS: Captain R. Hare to be Major in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF: Inspector-General of Hospitals H. Bone, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Staff-Surg. of the Second Class W. M. Ford to be Staff Surg. of the First Class, vice Barclay.

BANKRUPTS.—R. E. LEE and J. HADDOCK, printers, Craven-yard, Drury-lane.—J. CONAWAY, cheesemonger, Gray's Inn-lane.—E. ARNAT, baker, Oxford.—W. GULFING, innkeeper, Glemsford Suffolk.—R. PENNY, draper, Cockermouth.—W. JACKSON, baker, Liverpool.—J. HUGHES, painter, Liverpool.—J. MALLALIEU, woollen manufacturer, Saddleworth, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS.

In Augustus-street, Regent's-park, Mrs. George Lea, of a daughter.—At Pien, the lady of Dr. H. G. Brock, R.N., of a daughter.—At Brighton, the lady of John B. Louisa, Esq., of Oakfield House, Sussex, of a son.—At Upper Clapton, Mrs. A. B. Savory, of a son.—At Oxford, the lady of J. S. Trevelyan, Esq., of a son.—At the Parsonsage, Lambour, Woodlands, Berks, the lady of the Rev. John Bacon, of a son.—At Calverly Park, Tonbridge Wells, the lady of John Henry Hay Kinton, Esq., of a son.—At 19, Michael's-place, Brompton, Mrs. William Moore, of a daughter.—At Florence, the lady of Charles Burr Esq., of a daughter.—At Leominster, near Ayr, the lady of the Rev. E. H. Levenhull, of a daughter.—At Heaton-hall, Heaton, the lady of John Rayer Hogarth, Esq., of a daughter.—In Gower-street, Mrs. Hensleigh Wedgwood, of a daughter.—At 12, Portman-street, Portman-square, the lady of John Duld, Esq., of a son.—At Leggett's, the lady of Thomas Kemble, Esq., of a son.—At Walton, Leamington, of a daughter.—At West-cornor, the lady of Charles Freere, Esq., of a son.—At Fulbourn, Vauxhall, Mrs. Leopold Droodren, of a daughter.—In Addington-place, Camberwell, Mrs. Thomas Green, of a daughter.—In Great George-street, the Hon. Mrs. John Talbot, of a son.—At 3, Storey's-vale, St. James's-park, the lady of J. Wright, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.—At 19, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, Mrs. Hakket, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Meriden, Charles Marshall, Esq., of Lonsdale, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of James Kittermaster, Esq., M.D.—At St. John's Church, Clerkenwell, the Rev. Henry Wynter, of Chatham, to Ann Griffith, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Francis Rance, Esq., surgeon, of the City-road.—At the British Ambassador's, Paris, Charles Woolley, Esq., of Walton, near Peterborough, to Hester, daughter of the late William Comerford Clarkson, Esq., of Doctors' Commons.—At London, the Rev. E. Beaumont, of the rectory of Vinodun, to Henry Every, Esq., to Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Sir John Whitcomb, Bart. and relict of George Powney, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Whitlock, 11th. East India Company's Army, to Annie, second daughter of the late A. G. Storer, Esq., of Purley-park, Berks, and great niece of the late Earl of Carysfort.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Thomas Inman Welsh, Esq., to Eliza Ann, only daughter of Captain Wilson, R.N.—At St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, Thomas R. Wheeler, Esq., to Maria Anne, eldest daughter of Charles West Wheeler, Esq., M.D., of Shirley-lodge, Hants.—At St. George's, Camberwell, Mr. William White, of Long Ditton, Surrey, to Elizabeth France, third daughter of the late Sir John Lubbock, of Blackheath, Esq.—At Bernadine, France, to Ensign E. E. 20th Regiment, to Maria Josephine, eldest daughter of Joseph Ballingall, Esq., Naval Storekeeper Superintendent of Her Majesty's dockyard, Bermuda.—At St. John's, Paddington, Pierce Egan, the younger, to Charlotte, the youngest daughter of the late G. Jones, Esq., of New-street, Dorset-square.—At Dover, Henry Potts, Esq., eldest son of Henry Potts, Esq., of Glean-yrafon, Denbighshire, and of the city of Chester, to Cecilia Ann, youngest daughter of Major Martin, of Buckland-house, and niece of the late Right Hon. Sir W. Grant.—At Lothbury, P. J. Hills, Esq., of the 1st West India Regiment, to Catherine, daughter of William Ewen, Esq., of the City of London, and relict of Henry Every, Esq.—At Albion, Maria, second daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., of Lyminster,



ROYAL ARTILLERY HALL.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY'S MILITARY BALL.

This splendid *réunion* of the members of the Hon. Artillery Company and their friends took place on Monday evening, in the large room of the Armoury House, Finsbury. The Company's band was stationed in the vestibule, where also were drawn out their pieces of ordnance; the walls were likewise hung with cuirasses, and some portions of the ancient costume of the corps, as caps and helmets, besides pikes and other arms. Upon the staircase leading to the ball-room was placed a handsome transparency of the Company's arms; and, at the entrance to the *salon de danse*, after the arrival of the more distinguished guests, the band removed from the hall, and played alternately with Adams's quadrille band.

The walls of the ball-room were decorated with the banners and

colours of the regiment, tastefully grouped; and the court-room adjoining was set apart for the reception of the civic chiefs. Towards ten o'clock, the company had arrived in great numbers, and the ball-room presented a fine spectacle, nearly all the gentlemen being in military costume and the ladies elegantly attired. Dancing then commenced, and was kept up with spirit until a late or rather early hour. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and several other distinguished personages were present. Supper, with an abundance of the choicest wines, was served in excellent style, under the direction of the committee, in an adjoining apartment. There were upwards of 300 present, and the affair altogether went off with great *éclat*. Indeed, so great is the satisfaction afforded by this annual meeting, that it uniformly leads to the enrolment of a number of highly respectable "recruits."



FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. A coiffure composed of lace, embroidered with gold. A crape dress, over pink watered silk.

No. 2. A satin hat. A silk dress, open and laced down the front of the corsage and skirt. Two black velvet bonnets.

Balls and fêtes succeed each other in Paris without intermission; the most brilliant has been that given for the benefit of the members of the civil list under the *ancien régime*. The ball took place in the vast saloons *du Casino*, which were filled with an immense crowd of fashionables. There was scarcely room to move from eleven o'clock until one; eighteen hundred tickets were issued; the arrangements were, however, so excellent that there was every convenience for dancing, and more particularly for waltzing, for the waltz has again come into great favour with our *compatriotes*. The greatest luxury was displayed in all the toilettes. Diamonds were in great profusion; the head dresses were more varied than ever. It was, however, observable that hair coiffures were more numerous than any

other. There were fewer *petit bords* (dress hats) and turbans than of fancy coiffures. The most elegant were composed of coloured velvet covered with tulle, embroidered with silver pea spots, and fringed with silver; others were composed of scarfs of different colours, embroidered with gold or silver, and fringed with the same; the crowns of these were composed of gold or silver net. Other coiffures were entirely composed of gold or silver net.

For BALL DRESSES the corsages are busked or pointed, and ornamented at the top with lace or a crape *berthe*. The short sleeves, which have hitherto been so short as scarcely to be seen, are now brought half way down the upper part of the arm. The skirts are mostly open in front, and fastened on the sides with cords and tassels, bows of ribbon or flowers.

The Albanian corsages. Those open down the front, and laced with black velvet, are in great favour.

For morning visits, high corsages are adopted. They are ornamented at the top with *brandebourgs* (embroidery of silk gimp, or braid.) The skirts are ornamented to correspond.

VELVET HATS are more in vogue than ever; they are either black or of dark colours, and are usually ornamented with feathers.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Some few years since, we imported from the West a quadruped whose name was *Tom Thumb*—on Wednesday evening last at this house a biped of a similar baptism, with the military prefix of "General," appeared, and enacted several drolleries. He strutted about like a miniature Napoleon, and afterwards represented what



THE AMERICAN DWARF.

are called the "Grecian Statues;" but it is to be hoped that the little fellow will not always remain in *statu quo*, his height being somewhat like Horace's "*ab imo ad summum totus moduli bipedalis*." The production of this little monster affords another melancholy proof of the low state the legitimate drama has been reduced to!

This extraordinary minikin man, Charles S. Stratton, known in America as "General Tom Thumb, junior," is stated by his exhibitor to have weighed 9lb. 2oz. at his birth, somewhat more than the average weight of a new-born infant. At about five months old, he weighed 15lb., and measured 25 inches in height; since which time he has not increased in stature; and his present weight is but 15lb. 2oz. He has light hair and complexion, has a fresh colour, and is uniformly cheerful. He is stated, in a pamphlet printed at New York, to have been born Jan. 11, 1832; but of this we are somewhat sceptical. He is, however, a *little man* in all save his voice, which is still pitched in "childish treble." He has been exhibited in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, &c., where his miniature palace, furniture, and equipage, excited considerable curiosity. When he embarked at New York for England, he was escorted to the packet by not less than 10,000 persons.



THE AMERICAN DWARF, AS NAPOLEON, AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

One of our illustrations shows this extraordinary dwarf parodying the walk and manner of Napoleon, upon the stage of the Princess's Theatre; and the performance had a most ludicrous effect.

RENEWAL OF THE BANK CHARTER.—Among the more prominent matters brought forward on Saturday, when the deputation, consisting of a large number of the representatives of the Joint Stock Banks, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, in anticipation of the resolution to be propounded for the Renewal of the Charter of the Bank of England, were the following:—The power of accepting bills having six months to run; the right of being sued, and the power to sue; and the right of clergymen to hold shares. Mr. P. Stewart was the only spokesman on the occasion, excepting, of course, Sir Robert Peel, who was alone in the first instance, but was joined afterwards by Sir James Graham. To limit the discussion, the deputation, in their letter to the Premier, seeking the interview, mainly rested on the principal grounds for concession, as we have above given; but "other" points were referred to, and Sir Robert requested that these "other" points should be furnished in detail as soon as possible. In this Sir James acquiesced. The Premier promised that the most earnest attention to the representations of the deputation should be paid by the Government. The deputation then retired.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Monday being the day appointed for the presentation of a piece of plate to the Bishop of Lichfield, the late principal, on the part of the professors, lecturers, masters, and other officers of the college, in testimony of their deep respect for his talents and attainments, as well as of their grateful sense of the invariable urbanity, zeal, and judgment which he had manifested in the discharge of his duties, a meeting of the subscribers took place in the college library. On the entrance of the Lord Bishop, the present principal, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, addressed his Lordship in very feeling terms, and presented him with a superb silver inkstand, the pedestal of which bore an appropriate inscription. The Bishop received the testimonial with no little emotion, and testified the high gratification which he derived from so substantial an expression of the goodwill and affection borne to him by those over whose successful efforts it had so long been his happiness to preside.

THE
YOUNG FLAGEOLET PLAYER.BY
MISS LOUISA STUART COSTELLO.

The cause of Mr. Ashe having left Paris so suddenly on the evening of his *protégé's* successful *début*, was the receipt of a letter which summoned him to Rouen, to visit a person who had been severely injured by a railroad accident, and who, lying at the point of death, had caused a letter to be written entreating to see him on a matter of the most serious interest to himself. An allusion to certain circumstances, understood at once by Mr. Ashe, excited his curiosity and anxiety to such a degree, that the instant he received the appeal he hurried away to the place where his correspondent was to be found. He found him in great pain but perfectly sensible, and able to give the following statement:—

"It is now eighteen years since my wife and I lived with you at Surinam, and had the care of your two children to bring to England after your wife's death. We embarked, as you know, at rather a bad season, but as the fever raged you desired that these poor babes should escape the scourge which had carried off their mother, and of which you were lying ill at the time, and as I afterwards heard, though the report was false, died. Well, our voyage was tolerably prosperous half way over, and, indeed, till we were almost within sight of the English coast, when a furious storm came on and we were beaten about without mercy for some days, and at last the vessel was cast a wreck on the shore with only a few of the crew and passengers alive. Amongst these were your two infants and myself; the boy I saved in my arms, the girl was washed on shore safe, clinging to the dead body of my wife.

"We were taken in by some benevolent persons of Liverpool and there we staid, until I recovered from the wounds and bruises I had received, which were very dangerous. Some months I lay between life and death, and when I got up again it was to hear news of your having been carried off by the fever, and of an earthquake having destroyed great part of your property. I did all I could for the children; I informed a respectable merchant of Liverpool of their forlorn position, and he undertook to find out your family in England. A letter, however, came to him from your half-sister, Lady Lucy Vane, telling him that my statement was untrue, that the children were illegitimate, and that she was the heir to whatever property you might have left. The story was believed before mine, and I had no redress. I could not abandon the children, however, but worked for their support for some time, when I married again an excellent good woman, who though, they were both my own, as I did not like to tell her the truth, as I saw no chance of their ever coming to their rights, and I thought she would love them better if she believed they were mine. I soon after got employment on board ship, and went several voyages, none very lucky; and while I was gone, my wife and the children, for we had several others now besides, went to live in her native village in the Peak of Derbyshire.

"It is now about ten years since I made the unlucky voyage which kept me away from my wife and family so long. I went through hardships in the north seas which I wonder I live to relate. I returned to America, and fell in with the savages, and got so used to their life, that I consented to stay with them, till, tired of that existence, and repenting of not making an effort to return home, I got away, and, taking a voyage from America to the Spanish Main, I accidentally heard that it was a false report of your being dead—that you had been long returned to England, and that you believed your children lost.

"I resolved, on this, to try and find you out, and, on my return to England, I followed your traces wherever I could find a glimpse of you; and, strange enough, lighted at last on the village where my wife was still living with our own boys, but your two children I found gone—one with you, and the other with that very half-sister who would have deprived them of their birthright. I now told my wife the truth, and by her directions followed you abroad; I was, however, only preparing to go to Paris, when this fatal accident, which occurred from my own eagerness to cross the railroad at a wrong moment, overtook and stopped me.

"By an extraordinary chance, a servant whom you had dispatched to England happened to stop at the place where I was lying sick, and coming to relieve a countryman, by his means I discovered where you were, and got him to send you the letter which has brought you here to hear my narrative. Thank Heaven I have at least lived to tell it you."

¶ This singular revelation wrought a great effect on the mind of Mr. Ashe. Thus



SCENE FROM "USED UP," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.]

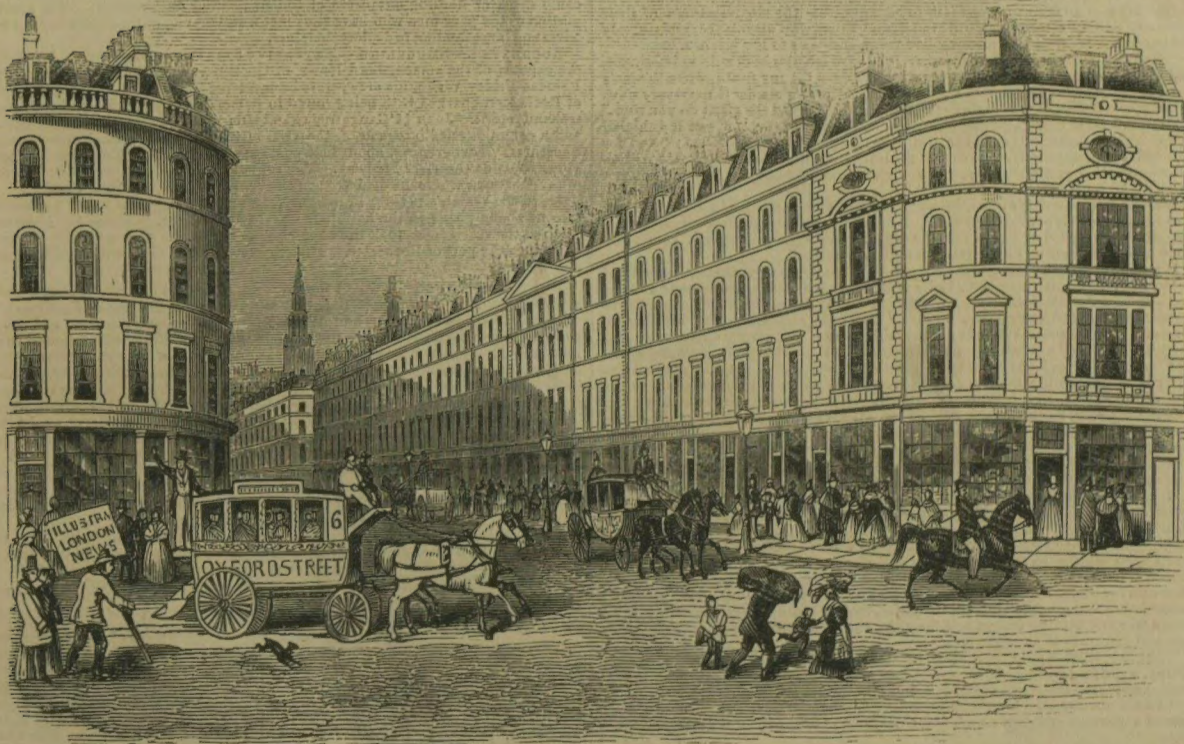
The very pleasant trifle, "Used Up," continues its prosperous career at this theatre; and the attraction of the performance is not soon likely to be at the point denoted by its own title. It is an adaptation of the French piece "*Le Blasé*," not by Lord Ranelagh, as has been stated, but, we are informed, by Mr. C. Matthews and Mr. Bouricault. The *morale* reminds us of the little Lord Linger of our school-days: it is an admirable sketch of a young man on whom nature and fortune have lavished their bounties with an unsparing hand, and, at the same time, forgetting to endue him with the power of enjoying in moderation all the pleasures and luxuries which his wealth and high station placed within his reach; at last the disappointed baronet finds himself, at the early age of thirty-three, sated with all and everything, tired of himself and all around him—man delights not him, nor woman either; in short, restless and discontented, continually haunted by the fiend *ennui*, he becomes completely *blasé*, or, in the modern *argot* of this great Babel of ours, he is "used up."

The hero, *Sir Charles Colstream*, is one of Mr. C. Matthews's most finished personations; his drawing *non-chalante*, and thorough-bred aristocratic bearing, are inimitable. Our artist has chosen an admirable illustration of the indifference of the *roué*, in which he is making arrangements for marriage with *Lady Clutterbuck*. A blacksmith rushes in, claims the baronet's fresh fiancée as his runaway wife, and accompanies his claim by some far from flattering remarks upon the domestic manners and customs of a man of fashion. *Sir Charles* "invites him to retire;" *Vulcan* refuses, and the baronet takes off his

coat, and commences a practical application of the lessons which he has received from the "pet of the fancy." The smith and the baronet come to close quarters, and in their struggles they both fall out of the window, and into the river, and the curtain drops on act 1. The blacksmith (*Ironbrace*) is capably played by Mr. Howe, whilst nothing can exceed the coolness of the recreant baronet, and the perfect indifference with which he receives the threats of the stalwart son of *Vulcan*.

ON THE USE OF ENVELOPES.—Some observations of a very important character were made yesterday by Chief Justice Tindal, in the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of *Fraser v. Bagley*, as to the obstacles which so frequently present themselves in courts of law by the use of envelopes in the mercantile community. "It often occurred (said his lordship) that material documentary evidence was shut out in consequence of communications being enclosed in envelopes, and the difficulties that arose in identifying the enclosures with the superscriptions." Mr. Thesiger, Q.C., and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, fully concurred with the learned judge, and remarked that in the course of their experience they had abundant proofs of the justice of his lordship's observation.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The bakers throughout the metropolis raised the price of bread on Tuesday last. The first-rate bakers at the west end now charge 9½d. and even 10d. per four pound loaf; the second-rate, 8d. and 7½d. Notwithstanding that there is a plentiful supply of wheat in the country of English growth, no less than 6220 quarters of foreign wheat has been received during the last week in the port of London; 1500 quarters of which were from Dantzic, and 1000 from Odessa; 20,000 quarters were entered on Monday last at 19s. duty. The price of wheat at Mark-lane varies from 40s. to 60s. per quarter, and flour of superior quality from 46s. to 50s., second ditto 40s. to 45s. per sack.



FARRINGTON-STREET, NORTH.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—FARRINGTON-STREET, NORTH.

One of the most beneficial results of the removal of Fleet-market has been the formation of a new street in continuation of Farringdon-street, the site of the market; and, from its direction, named Farringdon-street, North. We recollect the clearing away of the filthy old market, and the cutting of a street northward, to have been a favourite project with Alderman Waithman, many years since; and, probably, few improvements in the metropolis were longer agitated than this new line of road.

The sanitary influence of the change need not be insisted on. Fleet Market, and its dirty shambles, have been swept away; and the work has altogether resembled the cleansing of the Augean stable. A fine Italianized market has been erected as a substitute for the old market; and, although the financial results of the change are not so flourishing as could be wished, its effects on the public health are not to be disputed. Then, "the well-known Fleet" has become tenantless; and there is no longer "begging at the grate;"

and, where the little river Fleet formerly ran, and was rendered navigable, you have now a fine paved roadway, probably one of the most spacious thoroughfares in the metropolis. If the reader doubt this change, he has only to refer to the names of a few of the off-shoots from Farringdon-street; as Seacoal-lane, so called from the barges that landed coal there; and Turnagain-lane, at the bottom of which the unadvised passenger found himself compelled by the water to retrace his steps.

The engraving represents the street now in course of erection, from the point still known as Holborn-bridge. The houses have elevations of a somewhat ornamental character; and, as the improvement is in the hands of a Committee of the Corporation of London, we trust that the entire line will be an embellished convenience to the City; and aspire to better taste than "walls with holes in them," as our streets have been somewhat satirically designated. As this new street will be one of the arteries of the metropolis, by all means let its architectural character partake of corresponding importance.

then, after years of regret, which had rendered him unlike his fellow-men, and had estranged him from society, he found the cause removed, and he had all his wishes realized. His children lived; he had seen them both, had been their benefactor, had rescued his son from a lowly station, and given him the means of attaining fame and fortune; he had discovered in him all the virtues and good qualities he could desire, and, without being aware of their connexion, he had intended to make Edward his heir; but, alas! his heart sunk within him as he recollected that of late he had observed too plainly that a fatal malady was preying on the young man's existence; that, after every triumph of his genius, the progress of decay appeared more evident, and he was without doubt becoming a victim to an incurable disease, which

"Grew with his growth, and strengthened with his strength."

"I shall tell him he is my son only to bid him an eternal adieu! His nerves are weak, his feelings are acute—the joy, the shock, would overcome him. He loves her whom he calls his mother with a child-like fondness; why should I bid him cease to look on her but as a nurse? I have lived enough for myself; it is time I thought on others, and what is anything to me now in comparison to his preservation? Why did I indulge him in this passion for the dangerous instrument which has fostered the seeds of decline in him? Alas! it was I who encouraged, developed his fatal genius which has destroyed itself. And my daughter, my poor Ellen! I have left her to languish in an obscure village; all was selfish that I did to gratify my own caprice and pleasure, not to benefit the deserving, or I should have at once provided for them all, without seeking to derive gratification from his talent. How shall I repair all the injuries I have done?"

Thus musing, the benevolent but eccentric Mr. Ashe returned to Paris, having waited to see the last duties performed for poor Swain, who died in a few days after he had communicated the important intelligence which had so changed the current of his thoughts.

He found Edward very ill; the agitation of the late events, joined to the excitement of his recent success, had produced much fever, which he had in vain hoped would decrease, and thought that by exertion he should shake off, but in vain; his father, still unknown, saw with agony his flushed cheek, and felt his burning hand.

"You shall play no more, Edward," said he, taking from him the flute on which he was still practising when he came into his room; "your health must be attended to before all other considerations."

"But I have engaged to perform to-morrow at the Tuilleries," said Edward; "I must not fail—I shall be called capricious, ungrateful."

"Let them call you what they please," exclaimed Mr. Ashe. "What has a performer's skill to do with gratitude, and what do the public deserve but caprice? Does one of those persons who press into an incredibly small space, half-stuffed, half-stunned, to hear you play, care whether you expire behind the scenes, after he has been gratified? Is it for your benefit or his own pleasure he endures heat and fatigue? What have you to do with the public? You shall play no more—it is killing me. You are my heir; I have already made my will in your favour; you are an independent man, Edward, and can provide for your family without exerting a talent which is fatal to you. I am to blame for having excited it, and on me is the consequence."

"Dear Sir," said Edward, with tears in his eyes, "to you I owe everything I possess—genius, fame, fortune: what had I been without your fostering care? Nothing. But to speak of gratitude to you is useless; I can only talk of affection, which makes us at once equal. But you have raised a spirit which you cannot lay again. The love of fame, the weak longing for applause, if I should call it so, is now too strong within me to be resisted; and not even your commands can quell that passion you have so long fed. Besides, I am not really ill; it is but a passing indisposition; you have not heard its origin, and I have much to tell you of what has happened in your absence. My sister Ellen is in Paris."

Mr. Ashe trembled violently, as he exclaimed, "Ellen!—where?—Let me see her instantly! Explain!"

Edward smiled. "How often," said he, "have you chid me for impetuosity, dear Sir; yet I am quite calm, even although I am not allowed to see my sister."

"Who shall prevent it?" questioned Mr. Ashe.

"Lady Lucy Vane," replied Edward, "with whom she resides."

"With that woman! with that unnatural sister, who disowned—disclaimed—persecuted my children! with her, who thought to benefit by my death—but whom I have already disappointed. But this, to you, is raving. Explain how Ellen comes beneath her roof."

Edward, considerably surprised at the vehemence of his friend, related as clearly as he could all that had happened.

"And I was then in the box with her, and did not recognize her! Yet her face seemed familiar; but she is much changed—so beautiful, so refined—though she always looked superior to her station as you did yourself, Edward. She must come to us at once. Lady Lucy had some motive for carrying her away, depend on it. Is my nephew to be depended on? He is the son of an artful, selfish woman."

"I feel confident in him," said Edward warmly. "He is, I am sure, honour and truth itself."

Before many hours had elapsed, Mr. Ashe had sought an interview with Sir Lionel, whom he found alone, in great agitation, from a recent interview with his mother, who had returned to Paris, having left Ellen at an establishment at Enghien.

When Sir Lionel found that she had placed her *protégée* out of her brother's reach, from motives of pride, his indignation could not be restrained.

"Mother," said he, "we have probably both done wrong in bringing this young girl from the obscurity in which she was born, but she has now claims upon us which are imperative. We have no right to deprive her of her friends, to debar her from seeing her relatives. You have adopted her for her good qualities; is there anything you find in her which has made you repent your generosity?"

"My dear Lionel, you talk like a child," said the lady. "You must know that I took her away from that savage retreat in which she was bred, because I thought it would amuse me when you were away, for I could not have you always with me. As for her good qualities, if I had found her disagreeable, of course I should have sent her away long ago. But, I confess, she disappoints me. I expected she would have made more conquests; she has no ambition, and never aids me in any of my plans, so that she no sooner gets a lover than she loses him, and I have to begin again."

"She is no schemer, certainly," replied Sir Lionel, somewhat bitterly, "and her merits warrant her attaching some man who would not be caught by a snare."

"Why, Lionel," said his angry mother, "one would say you were in love with the little milkmaid yourself!"

"Lady Lucy! my dear mother!" answered Sir Lionel, thrown off his guard, "have you then really perceived the truth? Have you seen my heart, and can you pity its weakness?"

Lady Lucy's face became in an instant deadly pale; she gasped for breath, and with difficulty faltered:—

"So this is the end of my folly and indulgence! You dare to tell me to my face that you love a little beggar whom I took up out of charity. But you do not mean to insinuate that you could have thoughts of marrying her?"

"Since I must speak plainly, Madam," returned he, "I have even gone so far as to imagine that might be; but I fear her affections are engaged, and I should plead in vain."

"You will never see her more, Lionel," said his mother sternly. "I have been imprudent to a degree I had not calculated on; but I can repair my error. Ellen shall be sent back into her original obscurity, and disturb my peace no more."

"You will not be so unjust. I have no hope—no thought of her," exclaimed Sir Lionel. "I will absent myself; I will do anything, dear mother; but you must not injure her. I never intended to betray this secret: forgive me. I would not vex you for the world, and I will never take any step without your consent."

"That you shall never have to such a match!" sobbed his mother; "never let me hear her hateful name again."

As she uttered these words she retired, closing the door with violence, a few moments only before Mr. Ashe came in by another.

Sir Lionel was so much moved by the late scene, that he had no power to calm his perturbation on the arrival of his uncle, who, entering at once on the subject of Ellen's removal, and insisting upon seeing her, the candour of his nature overcame him, and he could not refrain from recounting to him what had just passed.

"It was my purpose, my dear uncle," said he, "to have sought you out, expressly to relate to you the very circumstance which I would now faint conceal. I loved Ellen from the first moment I beheld her, but I had no reason to think myself otherwise than indifferent to her, yet did I not know of any other attachment. I fear now that such exists, and all my vain imaginings fade to nothing. I had intended to throw myself upon your generosity; to tell you my story, and to have entreated your assistance. I did not then know that Ellen's brother was your *protégée*, and, as I since learn, your heir. I must resign her, and every prospect of happiness which I was idle enough to cherish."

"Lionel," said his uncle, after a pause, "I did you an injustice in disinheriting you for a stranger. I have wronged you in my thought since, but I can, perhaps, yet repair my fault. If you are mistaken—if Ellen does not, in fact, love another, would you still desire to call her your wife?"

"I have told you I love her," said the young man; "and I could even now cling to hope, but my mother is not, I fear, to be propitiated."

"Let me see Lady Lucy, without delay," said Mr. Ashe; "perhaps some arguments I might use will have their effect."

The interview which he demanded was granted, and a long conference ensued, which, on its ending, left the lady in a state of great humility and tears, and to her son's amazement, she exclaimed, as Mr. Ashe brought her into the room to him, as she threw herself into his arms—

"Lionel, your uncle is the most generous of men: he will give our dear Ellen a large dower, and make us both happy. I have now no reason to withhold my consent."

To increase her son's surprise, he heard her make an engagement to go the next day with Mr. Ashe to Enghien, to engage a beautiful house there, close to the fine lake and baths, where Edward could have the benefit of them, and where Ellen was to go at once and reside with her brother, in order that they might enjoy each other's society.

In a short time Mr. Ashe and his invalid son, now obliged, by the physician's command, entirely to relinquish his favourite employment, were established in a pretty villa on the banks of the picturesque little lake of Enghien, on which a boat is always to be found, to afford delight to the occasional visitors who stroll thither from their excursions to Monmouth and its celebrated shades. Many hours of the summer day might the philanthropist and his two children, neither of them conscious in what a close degree of relationship they stood to their benefactor, be seen gliding in the fairy pinnace amongst the small reedy aits of the lake, on whose bosom the warm sun shed its tempered rays; and thus did the benevolent but singular being make himself acquainted with his daughter's mind,

until at length she hesitated not to confess to him that she no longer cherished an attachment which would interfere with the addresses of Sir Lionel, although of his love she was still in ignorance.

"Had I remained in my original position," she said, "uneducated and unimproved, content with rural pleasures and devoted to rustic occupations, I could have been a fitting partner for Arthur Connor, whose worth and character I still estimate; but I feel now that a great change has come over my mind, and I am quite unworthy of him; I could not share his labour and minister to his wants. It would, perhaps, have been better for me if I had remained obscure, for I should then have been his wife, and rendered him happy as well as myself. I have, however, been introduced to a different world, and to return to his, for which I am unfit, would be wrong in every way. He will think me right after a few years, and I shall pass the remainder of my life in attending on my dear Edward, and endeavouring, by my devotion to you, to repay, in some degree, our great debt of gratitude. But my brother and I have both a plan, when he is well enough for us to accomplish it—you will not, dear sir, oppose it, I am convinced. We must return to our dear mother: your generous care has given her an independence: Edward and I will live with her in farmer Turner's cottage, and your's shall be that adjoining, where you lived when a happy destiny brought you to our village. Here how blest we shall all live, in tranquillity and content; Edward will recover in his native air, and shall play his flageolet again as in days of yore, before we knew sorrow or suffering."

Mr. Ashe delighted in hearing her form these pictures for the future, and his own imagination followed her, until he began to hope that the air of Derbyshire, in which Edward had grown up from childhood, would really restore him to health and strength. His anxious wish to see his mother was so often expressed, and the probability of their again meeting seemed so much to revive him, that he appeared to receive benefit even from the very prospect. The pure air of Enghien, and the baths, had also considerable effect, and he was, in a short time, able to undertake the journey to England.

Lady Lucy meantime had lost her occupation—her schemes had failed, her manoeuvres had been abortive, and a secret consciousness of her own unworthiness forcibly represented to her by her brother in the interview, in which he informed her that he was aware of her base desertion of his children; all tended to render her very unhappy and discontented. The sensitive delicacy of Sir Lionel had caused him to assent himself for a time from Paris and her he loved, it having been agreed upon between him and his uncle, that should it appear likely that the affections of Ellen were free, he should be summoned to join the party, wherever they might be. He had been informed by his mother of the real birth of Edward and Ellen, but the secret was to remain undivulged till it was the pleasure of Mr. Ashe to declare it.

And after all, *miladi*," said Count d'Orfeuille to her one evening at the opera, "that pretty English girl whom you took us all in with, was an adventuress; they tell me she and her brother are both engaged at St. Petersburg for the next season: how came you to be so deceived?"

"Oh! I am so tender-hearted," said the lady; "a tale of distress easily moves me, and I understood she was the deserted orphan of a man of rank. I have provided for her, poor thing, and sent her off with Signor Eduardo, who will appear no more in Paris this season. My son is gone to Rome, and I am left desolate. A widow's life is a hard fate certainly; she has no one to support her, and when one has possessions too—entirely in one's own power to leave to who one will—it becomes even more perplexing. I wish Lionel would marry, that I might endow him with all I have, and retire from the world: but he will be rich enough without me. It is a sad life!"

Upon this hint, Count d'Orfeuille spoke, and having clearly ascertained that Lady Lucy had a very fair lot in her own, for *France*, independent of her son, he took his opportunity, which her ladyship was not averse to allowing him, and proposed. She accepted him, although his years were not many more than those of Sir Lionel, and the party at Enghien received to their astonishment a circular informing them that the nuptials were shortly to take place. As Ellen and her brother had both dropped their fictitious appellations, the bridegroom was not aware to whom he was dispatching the notice of his approaching felicity.

Sir Lionel heard of the event with extreme vexation, but no representations on his part could change the resolve of his mother, whose whole soul was now absorbed in preparations for her wedding: her fondness for dress and display having now an excellent opportunity of indulging itself, and a new object being all that her frivolous mind required.

Edward being considered sufficiently strong to bear the journey, Mr. Ashe and his sister set out with him on their return to Derbyshire. With infinite delight they recognised their old accustomed haunts as the carriage took them from the Chesterfield side-gate of Chatsworth park. The moors, the hills, the groups of trees, the brawling river foaming over its artificial bourn, the herds of deer, the fine cattle, and the blue peak in the distance, all interested them by turns, and when they wound round the road, and caught a glimpse of their pretty village nestled in the woods, the brother and sister wept for joy.

"How could we ever find pleasure anywhere but here?" exclaimed Ellen; "my mother sers us now—she must hear the sounds of the wheels; little Jacob will run to open the gate: all the village will be looking for us."

And as she said, so it was: they were soon received into the embraces of Betty Swain, and Jacob, grown a tall, awkward boy, ran smiling and hallooing towards them.

The first words, however, that the old woman uttered proved to Mr. Ashe that his secret was known, and the shrinking appearance, in spite of their welcome, of the neighbours, told the same tale.

"You be over and over again welcome," said Betty; "I've been looking out for the whole day to see Master and his children once again—who would ever have thought it! Ah! so my poor husband's gone then, after all his troubles, and mine too. What a strange world 'tis!"

With tears and kisses and exclamations Betty hurried them into the well-remembered cottage, where they found all sorts of comforts provided for them; above all, Betty had not forgotten the famous and favourite *Bakewell cakes*, of great repute in the neighbourhood, and everything seemed as if Mr. Ashe had only quitted his domicile the day before. His landlady, now his housekeeper, for he had bought the house, came forward with her usual friendly greetings, but Mr. Ashe, fearful lest a premature disclosure should too strongly affect Edward, drew old Betty aside, and entreated her to be cautious on his account.

"Swain did not tell me he had informed you of all," said he, "and I was too much agitated to inquire: I have been imprudent in deferring the information to my children, and it must now be done with caution."

"Dear souls, they think me still their mother, then!" said she; "well, I never told them even when I thought they were Swain's children by his first wife—so you see I can keep a secret."

Mr. Ashe soon found it necessary to communicate the circumstances of their birth and their near relationship to himself and Ellen, who, astonished, and scarcely able to define her feelings, undertook to break the news to her brother.

"My intention was," said their father, "to have left you both still in ignorance, and that the secret should have remained undivulged till my death, when the facts would have come to light: but everything combines to render it necessary now, and my own feelings are the more gratified, though I dread the effect on you both."

"Our affection could scarcely have been increased for you, nor can it diminish to our tender mother, for such she has indeed been," answered Ellen; "and for Edward I will answer for his bearing the joyful intelligence calmly. He will recover—for his eyes are brighter, and his cheek more healthy of late—do you not think so, father?"

Mr. Ashe concealed his tears, for he too had marked a change in Edward; but, alas! he thought it not for the better. He bore the communication with less emotion than they feared might be the case—his nerves were quieter, and he was on the whole composed as he received his father's blessing.

It was now recommended that he should try the baths, and during August and September, they sojourned, with Betty Swain as his nurse, sometimes at Buxton and sometimes at Matlock, till at the latter beautiful, romantic valley of rocks, he seemed to rally, and their hopes revived. Mr. Ashe and Ellen had one day left him with her, who was still his mother, sitting on a seat on the sunny lawn, beneath the shade of a spreading tree, which adorns the charming gardens of the Old Well. Here he loved to rest and gaze tranquilly on the magnificent and singular scenery around: the huge High Tor rising in majestic dignity above the tops of the forests, and peering over the rocky valley where the little town lies hidden: the wild, rugged peaks of the Hay Tor, extending their turreted forms, clothed with venerable ivy and luxuriant shrubs, nearly to their summits, along the banks of the dark, clear torrent which runs murmuring past the snow-white cottages which gleam from between the clustering woods—all he saw breathing peace and security, in the midst of the wildest scenes of nature.

Here he remained for hours every day, while Ellen and her father sometimes climbed the heights of Abraham, or wandered amongst the solemn shades of the Druid's caverns, immediately behind the town. They were ascending a somewhat steep walk, and had just reached an open space where a fine view burst upon them, when their names were uttered by a well-known voice, and Ellen beheld Sir Lionel beside them. The sudden blush, and the tremor that seized her as she gave him her hand, betrayed the pleasure with which she once more beheld him; and as her father introduced her as his daughter, the delighted expression of the young man's face told that he understood the sign which had been agreed upon between him and his uncle if he might hope.

"Neither Ellen Swain, nor Miss St. Clair, but Ellen Ashe, your cousin, dear Lionel, welcomes you to our retreat," said her father—"let us all go back to Edward, and make him happy in our meeting."

"I have already seen him," returned Sir Lionel, "and rejoice to observe his improved appearance; it was he who sent me to seek you, and bade me hasten your return."

From that time Sir Lionel formed one of their party, and they did not separate till Ellen had fulfilled her father's promise, and given her hand to one so worthy of her. But, alas! joy comes not alone: they had quitted Derbyshire for a milder climate when the cold season approached, and had arrived at Cheltenham, where they proposed passing the winter, when the close of their cherished invalid's career drew on.

He breathed his last in the arms of his adopted mother, with all those he loved beside him: what a death more happy! but that humanity will grieve to lose that which is so dear there was nothing to regret, nothing to wish for—yet were there

"Tears and breaking hearts for him,"

and only time had power to soften the poignancy of their affliction.

If the traveller who goes to Paris by the Rouen railroad, is tempted to pause midway in one of the most attractive spots which that delicious *trajet* can offer, he will be sure to observe, not far from the station, a neat little hotel, fitted up for the very purpose of luring the stranger from the direct line. It has green *jalousies*, and its open windows are shaded with white muslin curtains, crossed with crimson drapery, tastefully disposed: there are rows of flowers in pots before the door, and a green seat, where several happy looking guests are generally reposing, not unfrequently sipping lemonade or *bonne double burr* de Mars.

At the *porte cochère* may be observed an elderly woman, whose countenance has something of comic archness about it, as she sits knitting, with her petticoat over her head in the fashion of a cloak—she is evidently not French, but by the accent

in which she calls to a fresh-coloured, dark-browed, bustling, handsome young woman in a red skirt and purple apron, and high, blue Norman head-dress, it might be concluded that her father-land was the Emerald Isle, and if you required an explanation of the cheerful, rosy, bright-eyed landlord, he would tell you that he was Arthur Connor, and present you to his laughing Norman wife, and his Irish mother.

The End.

COUNTRY NEWS.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. Richard Oastler, who from his strenuous advocacy of the right of the factory *employés*, is styled the Factory King, and whose release from the Queen's Prison we recorded last week, made his public entry into the manufacturing districts on Tuesday last. Brighouse was the place which had been appointed for the reception of Mr. Oastler by the central committee under whose auspices the fund for his liberation has been raised, and he arrived there accompanied by Mrs. Oastler on Monday evening. Next morning an appropriate address was presented to him, to which he briefly replied, and afterwards departed for Huddersfield, accompanied by about 10,000 persons. Bands of music played in front of the hotel, and banners in every variety of emblematical device, in honour of the Factory King, were seen waving amidst the crowd. Hustings had been erected in front of the Druids Hotel, at which the carriage drew up, and Mr. Oastler and his friends alighted. Here he was greeted with renewed bursts of cheering, and another complimentary address was read to him from the Rev. Mr. Howarth, to which Mr. Oastler replied at considerable length, and thanks were then voted to Lord Feversham, Mr. Fielden, M.P., and Mr. Ferrand, for their exertions in effecting the liberation of Mr. Oastler. The meeting then gradually dispersed.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—INCENDIARY FIRES.—Tuesday morning another of those detestable outrages which have, to the county's disgrace, been too common, was committed at Foston, near Grantham, Lincolnshire. A wheat-stack, containing the produce of eleven acres, which was standing in a field about a mile from the village, was discovered to be on fire about six o'clock. Assistance was immediately obtained, but no efforts on the part of the villagers could prevent the destruction of the whole. The stack, which was the property of Mr. J. Watkinson, was fortunately insured. Several other fires of a similar description took place in the neighbourhood of Colchester on Saturday.

MURDER BY A YOUNG CHILD.—On Monday evening last was committed to Lincoln Castle for trial at the ensuing assizes, charged with the wilful murder of her two little brothers (on the mother's side), Mary Johnson, a girl not yet 13 years of age. The inquest was held by Mr. Mastin, coroner, at Benington, near Boston, the place where the parties in question reside, and it has proved one of the most painful and intricate investigations which have occurred here for a great many years. The prisoner's improbable story is as follows:—She went to Mr. Overton's shop, where the post-office is kept, to inquire for a letter; there not being one, and other people being in the shop at the time, she went out again, and in about ten minutes returned, and asked for a pennyworth of arsenic, which after a deal of hesitation she obtained. On the same night, when partaking of their meal, the two children were poisoned, and died early the next morning within two hours of each other—William, the younger, having expired first. On the night in question, after their meal was over, Farr (the father) and his housekeeper went to a ranting chapel, held in an adjoining parish, and upon their return home they found the two children at a neighbour's house, under the same roof, and labouring under all the alarming symptoms of retching, purging, and vomiting, consequent upon poisoning by arsenic, which continued with but little intermission until they died. The father fetched Mr. R. Cummack, jun., surgeon, but upon his arrival William expired. The housekeeper underwent a very severe and trying cross-examination by the coroner, but nothing could be elicited from her or the father to criminate any one but the unfortunate prisoner; and upon the coroner's address to her upon the verdict, and the painful duty which devolved on him in sending one so young in years to prison and to trial, she appeared to be the only one in an unusually crowded court who remained unmoved, indifferent, and mute. A report was prevalent on Tuesday night that the youthful murderer had made a confession to the Rev. Mr. Ritcher, the chaplain, which implicates other parties.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—A report is very current in the county that Lord Ossulton is about to retire from the representation of the northern division, and that George Burdon, Esq., of Felton Park, is to be brought forward by the Tories to supply his place.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—AWFUL ACCIDENT AT THE LANDSHIPPING COLLIERY.—On the afternoon of Wednesday last, one of the most dreadful and destructive events ever known in Pembrokeshire took place at Landshipping Colliery, the property of Colonel Owen. The colliery has for very many years been in full work, giving employment to a large number of men, women, and boys. It appears that on Monday last a lot of men and boys were set to work in a level, which was about a quarter of a mile long, and extended a considerable distance under the bed of the river Dungleddy, and which had not for about three years previously been worked, for the reason, it is said, that it was not considered safe to carry on operations there, the colliers having reported that in one place there was a leak of salt water over their heads. In the afternoon of Wednesday there were between forty and fifty men and boys employed in various parts of the level. Three of the boys who were nearest to the mouth of the pit were alarmed by hearing a violent rush of water in the interior of the works; they instantly ran to the pit's mouth, and were only just in time to save their lives by climbing up the sides of the pit, before the water filled the level—had they been a moment later, the water would have overwhelmed them, as it did all their unfortunate companions who were in the interior. It was immediately afterwards found that a portion of the ground underneath the mud on the side of the river, a little above low water mark, and directly over the level, had given way, and the tide, which was then flowing, was observed to rush with great force into the fissure, so as to drown the works, and render the escape of the hapless colliers utterly hopeless. Tidings of the sad calamity were quickly conveyed to the village where the workmen had resided, and as soon as the nature and extent of it were ascertained, a scene of the most heart-rending kind was exhibited among the surviving wives, mothers, and other relatives of the unfortunate colliers, which it is far easier to imagine than to describe. Immediately after the poor boys had come above ground, the landing-tub was lowered to assist any who might be at the bottom, but when it was pulled up, it was found to contain nothing but water. Some short time afterwards the steward of the works went down, but he could discover nothing but pieces of timber floating on the water. The greater portion of the poor men who have thus met a violent and untimely death have left wives and large families to deplore their loss.

ROCHESTER.—SMUGGLING.—EXTENSIVE SEIZURE.—On Monday, Jas. Field, the captain of the smack, Lord Howe, of Queenborough, and John Gooding and Phineas Friday Webb, his crew, were brought before L. Allen, Esq., the Mayor of Rochester, charged with being found in possession of a large quantity of contraband spirit. John M'Gaughy examined: I am an officer of the Customs, and a commissioned boatman of the Coast Guard, stationed at Garrison-point, Sheerness. Last evening, about half-past six o'clock, I went alongside the Lord Howe, outside the river Medway. The captain, James Field, was asked by one of my boatmen where he had come from? Field said, "From London." I boarded the vessel, and three of my boatmen searched her, and found a quantity of contraband goods in the hold. It was foreign spirits, in about 126 4-ankers. I seized the vessel and took the crew into custody, and this morning brought them into the port of Rochester. The mayor remanded the crew until Wednesday next.

WINDSOR.—LYNCH LAW.—A few days since a most disgraceful outrage was committed upon a man named Garmham and two other men (his companions), at Frogmore, within the borough of Windsor, by a mob of between 200 and 300 of the lowest vagabonds of the two towns of Windsor and Eton, who followed these men from Eton, and, after having nearly stripped them of their clothes, assaulted and beat them in a most brutal and cowardly manner. Since then, warrants have been issued against the ringleaders in the affray; and Tuesday last was appointed for their examination before the Windsor bench of magistrates in the Town-hall. The outrage and assault originated in the circumstance of Garmham having appeared as a witness against several publicans and beer-shop keepers in the parish of Horton, near Datchet, the whole of whom were convicted and fined in penalties and costs, for suffering gambling in their respective houses. The prisoners' names are John Downes, William Large, Charles Wansell, Richard Woodhouse, James Thomas, and George Dawson. They were then remanded, in order to afford time for the apprehension of others who are implicated. In the case of Downes and Wansell, the magistrates refused to accept of bail; the others were ordered to give recognisances for their reappearance, themselves in £40, and two securities in £20 each, or go to prison.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, Feb. 26, and during the week. Immense sensation created by THE CHRISTMAS CAROL, the only dramatic version by permission of Charles Dickens, Esq., Messrs. O. Smith, Wright, Lyon, Maynard, Forman, S. Smith, Miss Woolgar, Mrs. F. Matthews, Miss Chaplin, Mrs. D. Lee. After which (first time) an Original Farce, in one act, written by C. Selby, called ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA MARRIED AND SETTLED. Antony, Mr. Wright; Cleopatra, Miss Woolgar. Third week of the cruel Tragedy of RICHARD THE THIRD. Richard (Duke of Gloucester), Mr. Wright; Lady Anne, Miss Emma Stanley. To conclude with THE DAUGHTER OF THE DANUBE. Mr. Wieland, Mr. Frampton, Miss Bullen, Mlle. C. Stephan—Boxes 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second Price at 9. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7 o'clock.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Revival of ROBINSON CRUSOE, as originally produced at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1817.—On MONDAY, and during the week, THE PROFLIGATE. After which, Mr. E. L. Blanchard's Farce, called ANGELS AND LUCIFERS; Ben Brimstone, Mr. G. Wild; Sally Gingham, Miss Le Batt. To conclude with the Romantic Drama, entitled ROBINSON CRUSOE. Supported by the following celebrated Pantomimists, Messrs. T. Mathews, Bologna, Norman, Hartland, and Jefferin, together with the whole strength of the Company.—Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Second Price, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; Private Boxes, 4l. 11s. 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—POPULAR LECTURES IN CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY are delivered Daily by Dr. Ryan, Professor Bachoffner, and other Lecturers, illustrated by APPARATUS of the most valuable kind, including ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, which is exhibited Daily at Three o'clock, and at Eight in the Evening. LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, COSMORAMIC VIEWS, &c. &c. MODELS of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES and other MACHINERY in MOTION. DIVER working under water and the DIVING BELL, &c. &c. Admission, 1s. Schools, half-price. Prospectuses of the Classes for private instruction, which commence on the 26th instant, may be had of the Secretary.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—

M. JULIEN'S CONCERTS. Most positively the LAST WEEK.—Every Night, except Wednesday.—M. JULIEN has the honour to announce that, nearly all his principal artists being engaged at her Majesty's Theatre, he is most reluctantly compelled to close his popular entertainment at the end of this week; and the theatre being already let on Wednesday evening, there can only be five more concerts, viz. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (which will most positively be the last night). During, therefore, this last week all the most popular pieces of the season will be performed, including the "Destruction of Pompeii," the "Irish Echo," the "Scottish, Irish, and the English Quadrilles," &c.

M. JULIEN'S BENEFIT.—M. Julien has the honour to announce that his Benefit will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, March 1st, being the last night but two. Full particulars will be duly announced. Prices of admission as usual.

M. JULIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE is fixed for MONDAY, March 4. In order to ensure the comfort and convenience of the dancers, and for the better display of the costumes and dresses, the number of tickets is limited. An early application is therefore necessary, as none extra will on any account be issued. Prices of tickets, 10s. 6d. The whole of the audience portion of the theatre will be devoted to the use of those who wish merely to be spectators of the gay scene. Admission for spectators—Dress Circle, 5s.; Boxes, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, £2 2s. and £3 3s.

OJBIBWEAYS, EGYPTIAN HALL.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO.—ADMITTANCE, ONE SHILLING.—The Nine OJBIBWEAY INDIANS will give their Exhibitions in CATLIN'S INDIAN COLLECTION Each Day of this week as follows:—Rooms Open from One to Three, and from Seven to Nine, Indians in the Rooms from Half-past One to Three, and from Half-past Seven to Nine.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On Wednesday evening March 6th, 1844, will be performed Handel's Oratorio SAUL. Principal Vocal Performers:—Miss Rainforth, Miss Cubitt, Miss Dolby; Mr. Bennett, Mr. Giubilei and Mr. H. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of above Five Hundred Performers.—Tickets, 3s. each; Reserved Seats 5s., may be had of the principal Music Sellers—of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing Cross; Mr. Mitchell, 39, Charing Cross; and of Mr. Rios, 102, Strand, opposite Exeter Hall. THOMAS BROWER Hon. Sec.

ROME AND PISA.—GRAND EXHIBITION of the Colossal Model of St. Peter's, at Rome and the FOUR BUILDINGS of PISA, viz. the CATHEDRAL, the BAPTISTRY, the LEANING TOWER, and the CAMPUS SANTO. Made in Oriental woods and ivory. To be viewed outside and inside.—Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria has been pleased to inspect them, and commanded them to be placed in Buckingham Palace, where they remained twenty-three days.—Signor GAM-BASSINI has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that in consequence of his being recalled to Florence by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, he will be compelled to close his exhibition in the end of June next.—121, Pall-mall.—Open daily, from Ten till Five.—Admission, One Shilling.

MR. FREDERICK CHATTERTON, Harpist to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester and the Courts of France and Belgium, has the honour to announce THREE SOIREE MUSICALES: the first to take place on THURSDAY, MARCH 7, at his residence, No. 87, Newman-street, Oxford-street, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Mr. Frederick Chatterton will perform, during the series, on Erard's Gothic harp the chefs-d'œuvre of the ancient and modern writers for the harp, in every style, selected from Krompholtz, Naderman, Dizi, Bocchi, Labarre, and Parish Alvars. Amongst the novelties, Mr. Frederick Chatterton will perform a new concerto, composed expressly for him by Parish Alvars, a selection from Dizi's last set of studies, presented to him by the author, in Paris; also, three fantasias of his own composition, including a new one, dedicated to his master, N. C. Bocchi. He will be assisted on each occasion by eminent vocal and instrumental performers.—Subscription Ticket for one person for the series One Guinea; Family tickets, to admit three for a single soirée One Guinea; single tickets, Half-a-Guinea.

GRAFFTEY'S HAIR DYE.—GRAFFTEY'S BALM.—GRAFFTEY'S SHAVING CREAM, &c. &c.—The above unrivalled articles are too well known to the fashionable world to require any description. The purpose of this advertisement is to caution their patrons against spurious and destructive imitations with which even respectable shops abound. To prevent, therefore, the possibility of deception, it will be advisable to procure them direct from the Manufacturer, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street, London; or, if in the country, to be particular to order GRAFFTEY'S GRAFFTEY'S DEFLATORY for removing superfluous Hair, price 4s. 6d.

THE AMERICAN ROCKING CHAIR.—None are genuine unless they have Luck, Kent, and Cumming printed on the bottom. This Chair, so much admired by all who have visited America for the remarkable ease, pleasure, and comfort which it affords, is just imported, and for sale at the extensive Carpet and Upholstery Establishments of LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, No. 4, Regent-street; Carpenter's-hall, 68, London-wall; and WILLIAM CUMMING and Co., Hatton-garden. It is asserted with confidence that there is no piece of furniture in use in civilized society more sought after, and approved of when known. The price, £1 5s., with a liberal discount to the trade. Stout persons and invalids will find this Chair invaluable.

SUPERIOR LOOKING GLASSES and Splendid Gilt PICTURE FRAMES.—CHARLES McLEAN, 78, Fleet-street, respectfully informs the trade, artists, upholsterers, and the public that he can be supplied with LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, and CORNICES, of the very best manufacture, at prices never hitherto attempted.—May be had gratis, and sent free of post to any part of the kingdom, large Sheets of Drawings, representing the exact patterns and prices of 100 different sized picture frames, and 120 looking glasses, and 50 cornices, elegantly ornamented with designs made expressly for this manufacture. The trade supplied with frames in the company Fane's wood frames and mouldings, and room borderings. Old frames repaired and regilt. Glasses re-silvered. 30,000 frames kept seasoned for immediate delivery. All goods not approved of in three months taken back and money returned.

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Length, inches.	Weight, sovereigns.	Simple chains.	With stars on links.	Fancy patterns.
A Neck Chain 45	3	24 4 0	25 5 0	25 15 6
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Drawings of the various patterns kept for the purpose of sending by post to any part of the country. T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, in answer to some complaints from the country, that Tooth Brushes purchased at their manufacture have turned out inferior in quality, beg to inform them that Brushes supplied by them to the country shops are only warranted if their name is stamped on the handle. Cheap-priced Tooth Brushes are not only unsatisfactory, but much dearer in the end than a good Tooth Brush, as they do not last half the time; and indeed, this applies to Hair Brushes, and every other description of Brush. The Tooth Brushes stamped with their name are the best that can be made, both in the material and workmanship; and if it happens, which is very rare, that some hairs become loose, they not only change them, but are obliged to the purchaser for the information. They are sold in all variety of patterns, at 1s. set in bone, or set in ivory, 2s. N.B. Tooth, Hair, Nail, and Shaving Brushes, of the best quality, for exportation, with the usual allowance.—No. 24, Old Bond-street, February, 1844.

COMBINATION, ECONOMY, AND QUALITY, VERSUS EXPENSE AND INFERIORITY.—Messrs. VINCENT and PUGH, Distillers and Brandy Merchants, of New Park-street, Borough, claim the attention of the Public to their article of BRANDY. The two essentials, QUALITY and PURITY, are hereby combined in the manufacture. The spirit having been submitted to the severest chemical tests by the first analysing chemists of the day, testimonials of which can be produced to prove its perfect equality with the finest Foreign Brandy imported, the Proprietors can confidently defy competition to produce its equal. For the convenience of Families, the Proprietors have bottled a large quantity, both FINE and COMMON, in handsome bright glass bottles, covered with a neat metallic capsule over the cork, and labelled "Vincent and Pugh's Champagne and Cognac Brandy." Sold in quantities of not less than two gallons, or equal to one dozen in bottles, at 4s. per dozen, bottles included. Agent, WM. HAY, Wine Merchant, No. 14, Porter-street, Newport Market; and No. 1, Great Newport-street, Leicester-square.

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THE TEA MARKET, No. 8, Ludgate Hill, London.—The New Year opens with more cheering prospects for the Tea Consumer than for many previous seasons. War, rapine, and injustice, have given place to peace and friendship. The glories of the Celestial Empire are no longer veiled in mystery to the Western Hemisphere. An extended field is opened to the energies of the British Merchant—we trust for successful enterprise. Ages yet to follow will admire the firmness which has successfully overcome the rooted prejudices of thousands of years; and the ingenious Millions who populate the vast territories of China, will hail the event that opens to their industry the commercial freedom of the civilized world.

One of the many advantages of Peace over War to the community is best shown by reference to the comparative value of Tea in 1840 and 1844.

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Making a difference of Two Hundred per cent, or thrice the value of tea in the time of War, over the present rates.

We recommend Families to pay for a Common Breakfast Tea, 3s. 4d. per lb.; for a Strong Full Bodied Congou, 3s. 8d. or 4s. per lb.; for the Finest Congou Imported, 4s. 9d. per lb. and for the most delicious Souchong, 5s. 6d. per lb. The two latter Teas are of very rare quality.—SIDNEY and HAZEL, the Tea Market, 8, Ludgate-hill, London.

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67-800 pieces of drawing-room window muslins, 3s. 9d. the piece of 12 yards; better sorts equally cheap. 264, Regent-street; three doors from Oxford-street.

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Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Valse à Deux Temps every day.—A card of terms may be had, on application as above.

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CHAPPED HANDS.—J. and E. ATKINSON beg respectfully to recommend their COLD CREAM for Softening the Skin, and preventing its Chapping. It is prepared of the finest materials in the most approved manner, and will keep good for a long time, even in a foreign climate; but those who prefer it fresh may always procure it, as its extensive sale requires that it is made at least once a week. N.B.—To Ladies whose hands are much chapped, their PATE AU MIEL, with peculiarly prepared gloves, are a sure remedy.—24, Old Bond-street, February, 1844.

NEW PERFUMES.—J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, beg respectfully to inform the public that they have received from the south of France their STOCK OF NEW PERFUMES, the produce of last season, and that they are finer than they have been for many past years. They consist of Essences, Pomades, Powders, &c., in all the variety, distinguishing the flower gardens of Nice, Grasse, Montpellier. They have, also, several new Perfumes for the present year and they hope an inspection will be found worthy of that patronage they have hitherto so liberally received.—N.B. A stock is always kept ready for exportation.—24, Old Bond-street, February, 1844.

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"If you are in possession of better means, Candidly inform me; if not, make use of these."—HORACE. This FAMILY APERIENT will be found particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, bilious attacks, sick head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine vendors.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Office, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters from six ounces to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the licensee is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, a fragrant White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics. It eradicates Tartar, and spots of incipient decay from the Teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness, and fixes them firmly in the Gums. It strengthens, braces, and renders the gums of a healthy red, and bestows a grateful sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

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NAPLES SOAP.—The complaints of many Gentlemen of the difficulty they have in procuring good NAPLES SOAP, have induced J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, to appoint one of the most respectable houses in Naples to supply them with the very best article that can be made, regardless of expense, and they can with confidence recommend their present stock as of the very finest quality; and as nothing is at all equal to Naples Soap for Shaving, and also for Washing, particularly where the skin is hard, or liable to chapping, they are certain the more good Naples Soap is known, the more it will generally be used. The cause of its being lately in disrepute, is in consequence of the inferior quality of the SOAP imported for so many years past. N.B. Country Druggists supplied with 25lbs. and upwards, at wholesale prices.—24, Old Bond-st. Feb. 1844.

SHIRTS and STOCKS.—W. E. WHITELOCK, 166, Strand, (established 30 years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from Marsland's Patent Shirting, with fine linen fronts, collars, and wrists, the very best work the Corzaes and other new styles, and are superior to what are usually sold for 8s. 6d. Also, all linen, 10s. 6d. usual price, 12s. 6d. The measure requisite in the neck, chest, and wrist, tight; one sent as sample to any part of the kingdom, carriage paid, upon receipt of a post-office order for the amount, with 1s. in addition as part payment of carriage. W. E. W.'s stocks are unequalled, particularly his everlasting cloth, with bows, 2s. 6d.; long ends, 3s. 6d.; and rich satin, 4s. 6d.; long ends, 6s. 6d. One sent post-free, on receiving the amount, and the length and breadth required in inches. Gentlemen waited upon with samples in any part of London.

THE SONG OF THE SAILOR.

I have sail'd on the deep where the waves dash and sweep,
Where vessels with merchandise run;
Far away have I been—and still have I seen
Some Trophy of MOSES and SON.
I have trod'n the strands of far distant lands,
Where foreign transactions are done;
And 'there' have I found on gazing around
The Trading of MOSES and SON.
When 'Watching at night' to see 'that all's right,
My "duty" is properly done;
And I fear not the cold—while around me is roll'd
A "Pilot" from MOSES and SON.
The Wind God may storm, in a threatening form,—
O'er the vessels cold billows may run,
But they cannot hurt me, in the midst of the sea,
With a "Jacket" from MOSES and SON.
When my voyage is o'er, and I'm landed ashore,
Away to the City I run,
For in truth, none there, to an honest "Jack tar,"
So suited as MOSES and SON.
Then let us hurrah for the "friends" of the "tar,"
Hurrah! for the name they have won!
Let us shout, from the heart, success to their mart;
And success to E. MOSES and SON!

READY MADE. MADE TO MEASURE.
Fragionis, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from £0 9 0 Winter Coats, of the most approved make and material, trimmed in the most fashionable style, from £1 5 0
Double milled Tweed Wrappers, lined, from £0 15 0
Trousers of the newest fabric, from £0 10 0
Or Three Pairs for £1 10 0
Winter Waistcoats in endless variety of pattern and material, from £0 6 0
Dress Coats, edged, from £1 0 0
Dress Coats, from £1 12 0
Frock do., from £1 4 0
The best manufactured, from £2 15 0
Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:
Men's Suits, Dress Coat, Vest, and Trousers, from £1 16 0
Boy's do., Jacket, Vest, and Trousers, from £0 15 0
Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the Public against imposition, as they learn that the unscrupulous-like falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, to guard against disappointment, &c.
Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale Woollen Drapers and Outfitters, 154 Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City.

SHROVE TIDE!

AN ODE IN VERY IRREGULAR MEASURE.

Παν κακόν.—Greek Scholiast.

Pan-cake on.—Liberal Translation.

"Here must enter that wadding, stradling, carnifex of all Christendome, vulgarly entitled Shrove-Tuesday, but, more pertinently, sole monarch of the mouth, high steward to the stomach, prime peer of the pullets, first favourite to the frying-pans, greatest bashaw to the batter-bowles, protector of the pancakes, first founder of the fritters, baron of bacon-fitch, earle of the egg-baskets, &c. This corpulent commander of those chollerick things called cookies will show himself to be but of ignoble education; for by his manners you may find him better fed than taught wherever he comes."—*Vox Graculi*, 4to., 1623.

Thou End of Carnival! which means Farewell
To food of flesh for some good forty days,
And e'en to merriment as well,
At least among the folk who dwell
Where Tiber's yellow wave still strays
Through the Queen-City of long-vanish'd years—
That yet appears
Most beautiful of all we know,
As her decadent,—lovely ruins show!
I hate thee, Shrove!
Not but I love
Carnivorous feeding well as other—
But in good truth,
As if thou wert my brother,
From very earliest youth,
I never yet could smother
Feelings like resentment, when
I heard amongst the holiest men,
That Gluttony for once a year*
Should lay us out his best of cheer,
And then with antimonial diet
For six weeks keep our stomachs quiet!

* "The luxury and intemperance that usually prevailed at this season were vestiges of the Romish Carnival, which Moresin derives from the times of gentility, and introduces Aulus as saying:—'Men eat and drink and abandon themselves to every kind of sportive foolery, as if resolved to have their fill of pleasure before they were to die, and, as it were, forego every sort of delight.'"—*BRAND'S Popular Antiquities*.

THE NEW POOR-LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—A copy of this bill has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. It is entitled, "A Bill for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England," and contains as many as 63 clauses. Sir J. Graham and Mr. H. M. Sutton, M.P., are entrusted with the conducting of this measure through the Lower House of Parliament. No existing orders, nor pending proceedings, are to be affected by the passing of this bill. No order, however, made before the 14th day of August, 1834, will remain in force after the 1st day of January, 1849. By another set of clauses, the Poor-law Commissioners are empowered to define and regulate the various trades, premiums, &c., of parish apprentices, as also to prescribe the duties of their masters towards them, and the terms and conditions to be inserted in the indentures; any master who may refuse or neglect to fulfil the terms and conditions so inserted is rendered liable to a penalty of £20. Compulsory apprenticeship is abolished by the repeal of certain portions of the acts of the 43rd of Elizabeth, cap. 2, 8th and 9th of William III., cap. 3, and other general and local acts of Parliament which bear upon the subject. The existing scales of voting for the election of guardians are repealed, and an entirely new scale substituted.

THE XANTHUS EXPEDITION.—The following is from a private correspondent at Macra:—"Her Majesty's Steam-vessel Medea, Jan. 20.—Mr. Fellowes and party, from the British Museum, have been very successful in their last survey on the banks of the Xanthus, for which purpose they embarked on board the Medea, at Malta, in November last. One of the most valuable relics of antiquity of which they have possessed themselves, is that of a Chimere tomb, the discovery of which is contrary to the general opinion of antiquaries, that such a thing could not be found in Asia Minor. It is composed entirely of marble, and the tomb is covered with figures of men and women, and several animals. One of the figures attached to it is supposed to be Bellerophon taming an animal, called by the ancients a Chimere, formed partly of a goat, lion, and other animals. This animal is said in fabled history to represent the volcanic mountain of Lycia. On the top of it are lions, in the middle pastures, with goats, at the root of it serpents; whence it was called a monster spitting fire, with the head and heart of a lion, the belly of a goat, and tail of a dragon, said to be slain by Bellerophon, because he made the mountain habitable. The whole of the tomb is as perfect as when first executed, which must have been some thousand years since. The Devastation steam-vessel has arrived from Constantinople to convey several of the specimens to Malta, taking them from the Medea. We are lying about thirty-five miles from the Xanthus now. We shall run up there on the 12th of March, as after the 16th of that month all the party engaged in the discoveries, who are at present in huts or houses on shore, will sleep on board the Medea, the change of climate about that time being very injurious to those sleeping on shore, rendering such precaution necessary to avoid the severities which were experienced by the expedition engaged in the survey in March last. By the first week in April Mr. Fellowes and party will have completed their speculations, and when we have embarked the produce of their labours, we shall start with them for Malta, touching at Rhodes on our way thither. After that we shall be for England."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The French Government has paid, through the Consul at Deal, to Mr. Wilkins, and other Deal boatmen, 400 francs, for services in saving the lives of the crew of the French fishing lugger *Louis Philippe*; and has ordered a silver medal to be presented to each of those brave men for their generous conduct on that occasion.

Sir Robert Peel begs to acknowledge the receipt of £10 sent to him by some person unknown, "to be added to the revenues of the country." This sum has been therefore placed in her Majesty's Exchequer.

The installation of Captain A. W. Cassan, formerly of the 65th Regiment of Foot, who succeeded to the vacancy occasioned by the demise of the late Captain Fernyhough, last month, took place during the morning service at St. George's Chapel, on Monday; the Rev. William Canning, the canon in residence, officiated at the ceremony.

The Jamaica House of Assembly has evinced, by a unanimous grant of 300 guineas, for a tablet to be erected in the cathedral church of Spanish Town, to the memory of Lady Elgin, the high opinion entertained of her ladyship by that house.

Mr. O'Connell and his sons dined on Tuesday evening with the Rev. Dr. M'Ghee, the Roman Catholic Minister of the Horseferry-road Chapel, where the Learned Gentleman attended mass early in the day.

Cardinal Bussy, Archbishop of Benevento, died a few days ago at Rome. He was born at Viterbo on the 29th of January, 1755, and was invested with the purple by Pope Leo XII., in the Consistory of the 3d of May 1824.

A recent ukase decrees that the Roman Catholic clergy of the western provinces of Russia shall be paid salaries by the State, from the 1st May next.

From a notification in the *Gazette* of Tuesday night it appears that Sir E. L. Bulwer, Bart. in compliance with a direction contained in the will of his late mother, Elizabeth Barbara Bulwer-Lytton, of Knebworth, will hereafter use the surname of Lytton, in addition to and after that of Bulwer.

There is a report in circulation that a large body of "the Evangelical Clergy" are about to secede from the Established Church, and to set up a distinct communion on the principles of Episcopacy.

Her Majesty, with the most gracious kindness and consideration, has granted an apartment in Hampton Court Palace, to the Misses Pottinger, sisters of Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and also to the orphan family of Sir Lionel Smith and Lady Smith.

Dr. Southwood Smith has just given his annual report upon the state of the London Fever Hospital during the past year, from which it appears that the admissions during the period were 1462, being an excess of 418 above that of any preceding year.

Dr. Gillies, of Paris, sometime since performed with success the operation of the cataract, on a youth of ten years of age, who had been blind from his birth. The bandages were removed in the presence of the Directors of the *Institution des Aveugles*, and the Duchess d'Angoulême, who was anxious to witness the first effect of light on a being who never enjoyed it, and was endowed with reason. The patient can form no idea of distance, nor of the forms of bodies; he soon, however, distinguished the various colours, though he could not define them.

The Empress of Russia is to visit Berlin next spring, and it is said the visit will be timed so as to be concurrent with that of the Queen of England.

Orders have been received at Posen for all Polish emigrants who took part in the revolution, and most of whom have come from France, to quit Prussia within a fortnight. In this order it is positively declared that no petitions for a mitigation of the measure will be attended to.

The interior of the new Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace is being decorated. The carved stucco work, the mouldings, and ornaments of the ceiling, have been gilt, and the compartments into which it is divided painted light blue.

The Earl of Winchelsea has restored the parish church of East Weld, Kent. The church is a very ancient one, and possesses some interesting historical associations. Amongst others it may be mentioned that the son of Richard, the Plantagenet, who was killed at the battle of Bosworth-field, was buried there.

The Western Madrigal Society held its first meeting for the season on Saturday night, and the members sung several of the standard works of the old masters in fine style. The number of members has been increased this year.

As a proof of the good feeling that prevails on the Swiss frontier between the Catholics and Protestants, the *Rhone* relates that a few days ago a young man, the brother of the deputy mayor of the Grand Saconnex, having died, he was carried to his grave by six Catholics, while four Protestants bore the corners of the pall.

The *Helvetie* states that Dr. Ch. Shell, one of the most eminent political writers of Switzerland, and the principal contributor to the *Volksfreund*, has destroyed himself, by throwing himself into the Aar. His body had been found in the neighbourhood of Brugg.

The new parochial almshouses built by the commissioners of the town of Woolwich, upon the site of the old workhouse, are now completed, and will be occupied in a few days, by six widows and two old men and women, who were elected as inmates by the board at a recent meeting.

The statistics of the Jewish population are among the most singular circumstances of this most singular of people. The numbers who entered Palestine from the Wilderness, were evidently not much more than three millions; and their census, according to the German statisticians, who are generally considered to be exact, is now nearly the same as that of the people under Moses—about three millions. They are thus distributed:—In Europe, 1,916,000; in Asia, 738,000; Africa, 504,000; America, 5,700; making a total of 3,153,700.

We learn from Berlin that there is to be in that city, during the present year, a public exhibition of the products of national industry, similar to that in Paris. It is to remain open for two months. All the states of the German Customs Union are to send specimens.

We hear that the sum paid by the honourable member for Ashburton, Mr. Matheson, for the late Earl of Durham's splendid mansion in Cleveland-row, overlooking the Green Park, was £15,000.

The most active preparations are making at Oxford and Cambridge for the ensuing aquatic season, which, from the number of matches on the *tapis*, promises plenty of sport to the admirers of the manly and healthful exercise of rowing.

A new window has just been put up in the cathedral church of the diocese of Chichester, the expense of which has been defrayed by subscription. The three ancient quatrefoils in the central light are occupied by designs representing the appearance of the burning bush to Moses, the baptism of Christ, and the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost.

There died a few days ago, at Fontenay-le-Pesnel (Calvados), a woman, aged 103 years and six months. She has borne several children, the youngest of whom living is 65 years old.

There was found, a few days ago, on clearing the canal at Rheims, a medal of Julia, the mother of Alexander Severus. She was assassinated at the same time as her son, A.D. 235. The head is well preserved.

The *Phare* of Bayonne of the 16th states that a band of brigands had been attacked at Oyarzun, in Spain, and 14 of them captured and sent to Vittoria for trial. The men who formed this band had pretended to be custom-house officers, and had already taken a great deal of merchandise from the smugglers of the neighbourhood, but they had forgotten to deliver it up to the regular authorities.

The inhabitants of Lambeth are setting a noble example to the other metropolitan districts, in petitioning the legislature to compel their water company to purify their water, as they are bound to do, by filtration. Bad as the Lambeth water is, we are pretty certain that that of Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford is worse.

A paragraph which has gone the round of the newspapers concerning old postage stamps having been used on letters sent out from Somerset House has been since contradicted on authority.

So extensive have been the depredations committed lately by incendiaries in Essex that the farmers have been obliged to form associations throughout the county in order to procure the conviction of offenders.

Mr. O'Connell attended the great meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law-League held in Covent Garden Theatre on Wednesday Evening and handed in £100 towards the funds of that Association. The meeting was very numerously attended, there being upwards of six thousand persons present; and the hon. and learned gentleman was received with the most unequivocal demonstrations of applause.

Sir W. Ross, painter to her Majesty the Queen of England, has arrived at Brussels. This celebrated artist went, on the 17th, to the Palace of Lacken, where he obtained the honour of a first sitting of the Queen, whose portrait in miniature, and that of the young Princess Charlotte, he is to paint for the Queen of England.

On Sunday an aged female was baptised at Loughborough, in the open air; the ice on the surface had to be broken before she could enter the water. She had recently joined the New Testament disciples.

Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Mark-lane, has been elected Receiver of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The situation of Chief Clerk at the Justice-room, Guildhall, which has been vacant since Michaelmas-day, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. J. A. Teague, a solicitor.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The 69th report of the visiting justices of this asylum, just circulated, shows that on the 31st of December last there were 1007 patients; viz., 428 males, 579 females; and that the daily average number of patients was 986. There were 196 males employed, 190 unemployed, and 30 sick. Of the females 328 were employed, 206 unemployed, and 32 sick. The accounts are in a favourable state; the balance in the hands of Messrs. Twining, at the date of the report, £2927 17s. 6d.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

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CHANTREY'S STATUE OF GEORGE IV., TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

CHANTREY'S STATUE OF GEORGE IV., IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

This magnificent bronze statue has just been placed upon a pedestal at the north-east corner of Trafalgar-square, (that nearest to St. Martin's Church), and has attracted much attention. It is an admirable work of art, worthy of Chantrey, and one of the noblest ornaments that the metropolis has received of late. The likeness is at once characteristic and elegant; the rider is well placed in the saddle, and has an air of dignified ease; the left hand holding the bridle loosely, and the right grasping a baton, which rests upon the thigh. The dress is nearly of the modern costume, such as any gentleman might ride out in without being conspicuous; at the same time, it is made subservient to the principles of sculpture; and it forms a good example of what such dress may become in the hands of an artist of real taste. In contradistinction from Roman costume, to avoid the obsolete error of dressing their statues in Roman costume, it is necessary to go into the opposite extreme of imitating all the offensive minutiae that may happen to belong to the absurd fashion of the moment; cocked hat, epaulettes, pig-tail, &c. The drapery has been termed by a clever contemporary, "a conventional compromise between modern and classic costume;" the only semblance of the latter is the mantle or cloak, which "covers the upper part of the figure, on which it hangs in light and graceful folds, that sufficiently express the form beneath." "The horse stands firmly in a natural attitude of rest, all four feet being placed on the ground. This is a novelty in equestrian

sculpture; the horse being usually represented ambling or curvetting. The change is for the better, and will, doubtless, be followed by other artists. The head of the horse is finely animated, the chest ample, and the limbs muscular and finely formed; and the hair is well treated throughout."

This statue was originally intended to be placed on the marble arch in front of Buckingham Palace; and its cost was included in the estimated expense of that structure. The commission was given to Chantrey by the express command of King George IV.; and was not left to the medium of Mr. Nash, as were the other sculptural decorations of the Palace. Maturer consideration, however, suggested that the attic of the arch would not serve as a fit pedestal for the statue; and, moreover, an alteration was made in the plan of the arch, by which this location would have been still less appropriate. Its present position would have been much to the satisfaction of Chantrey, who was always anxious that the statue should have its own pedestal, and so become a central object in itself, instead of a part of a larger whole.

The statue was completed about the year 1838; since which time it has remained standing in the yard of the sculptor's foundry, waiting a location, owing to the above cause. The height from the feet of the horse to the head of the rider is upwards of 13 feet; the weight of the whole is about 7 tons; and Chantrey is believed to have received for his masterly piece of bronze statuary, the sum of £9000.